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• LAST EDITION

COALITION CABINET NOW SUCCESSFULLY FORMED IN SPAIN

Four Former Premiers Accept
Office Under Señor Maura,
Himself Former Premier—
All Parties Represented

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Monday)—A remarkable momentary solution of the Spanish political crisis indicates the prevailing menace. The real coalition formed under Señor Maura's premiership comprises leaders of all political elements except the extreme Left and the Military Party, there being, as indicated, no possibility of a simple Maura Cabinet such as the former Conservative Premier desired. Señor Maura desired also a war ministry, nearly all political sections opposing this. Señor Maura was then given to understand in the highest circles that a thorough coalition was essential, in the circumstances, and that his participation would give good hope of success.

After the King had interviewed Señor Dato, Count de Romanones, Señor La Cierva and others, Señor Maura was prevailed upon, other leaders promising support. Señor La Cierva withdrew, and serious differences are anticipated with the military junta, certain ministers being strongly opposed to the method of promoting military reform.

The remarkably strong ministry includes four former premiers, Señor Dato, Foreign Minister; Count de Romanones, Minister of Justice; Señor García Prieto, Minister of Interior; and Señor Besada, Minister of Finance. The Regionalist leader, Señor Cambó, is Minister of Public Works, and Señor Alba, Minister of Public Instruction. Each of the above is the leader of his own party. General Pidal is Minister of Marine and General Marina, Minister of War.

Of the late Cabinet, Señor García Prieto alone remains. In the circumstances the attitude of the Left may be, it is hoped, pacific, but the strength and constitutional tendency of the new ministry indicate, only too plainly, the extent of apprehension entertained in regard to other elements. Nothing but a very extraordinary situation could have brought about such a political combination in Spain where it was considered absolutely impossible.

Friday—Spain is now irrevocably faced with a great decision. Following upon his public statements, Señor Prieto tendered the Cabinet's resignation. Later the Premier was summoned to the Palace and strongly pressed by the King to remain in office. Señor Dato and others having previously advised the King to urge this course upon him. Señor Prieto, however, informed the King that dissensions and difficulties were so great that he could not possibly accede. The King then sent for Señor Maura and invited him to form a government, to which he immediately agreed.

SECRETARY BAKER MEETS KING GEORGE

LONDON, England (Monday)—Newtown D. Baker, American Secretary of War, was presented to King George at Buckingham Palace today by Walter Hines Page. The Secretary remained for an hour with the King, discussing America's effort in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Page remained for luncheon with the King and Queen, but Mr. Baker had to hurry away to call on Mr. Lloyd George at 12:30 o'clock. Later he gave a luncheon to the members of this staff and to Vice-Admiral Zimm and Major-General Biddle. The Secretary spent the remainder of the day at the War Office, in conference with Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, and other British military officials.

Mr. Baker spent a quiet Sunday at the residence of Ambassador Page, working with his secretaries and in the afternoon receiving American and British newspapermen. He dined at the Page home, where a number of other guests, mostly military men, were entertained with him.

TONNAGE SUMMARY BY SIR ERIC GEDDES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, has issued his promised white paper, which gives 7,079,492 British tonnage losses at the end of December, 1917; foreign losses, 4,748,080 tons; gains by new construction, 3,011,555 tons British and 3,574,720 tons foreign; gains by captured enemy tonnage, 780,000 British, 180,000 foreign; net world loss, 2,632,297 tons.



Señor Antonio Maura

Who has accepted office as Premier in Spain and has succeeded in forming remarkable coalition ministry

CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR HUMBERT

PARIS, FRANCE (Saturday)—General Dubail, the military Governor of Paris, has asked the French Senate to authorize further prosecution of Senator Charles Humbert, former owner of Le Journal, on charges of fraud and speculation in connection with his mission to the United States in 1914 to purchase various articles for the army.

The letter in which the general asks the Senate's authority, according to the Petit Parisien, quotes as justification the report made to the Senate on these purchases by Senator Milles-Lacroix. According to this report among the purchases were 500,000 woolen undershirts and 5000 sets of harness, which on delivery were pronounced of an inferior quality. He also bought 5,500,000 horse shoes, which, owing to the fact that no patterns were supplied, were delivered in irregular sizes and were useless as a result. He also is said to have placed two orders for blankets and to have paid double their value for them.

SIX-CENT FARE IN CONNECTICUT WINS

HARTFORD, Conn.—A 6-cent fare on trolley cars within this city's limits and as fare in adjoining towns now collected by the Connecticut (trolley) Company instead of the former 5-cent fare, is not an unreasonable rate, according to the Public Utilities Commission, in a finding made today. The city of Hartford petitioned the commission to compel the company to re-establish the 5-cent rate, alleging that the increase was unreasonable.

The Connecticut company operates virtually all the trolley lines in the State. Nearly every community protested the increase in rates and the company was brought into court. Without prejudicing the matter the company stipulated to the cost that if the increase was found to be unreasonable by the commission, it would refund, so far as possible the one cent overcharge to a passenger. It issued trip ticket books at 17 for \$1 in place of the 20 for \$1 books, and cover of each promised to refund three fares. The commission points out the existing abnormal conditions resulting from the war as affecting cost and selling price of the company's product. The old rate, it finds, did not afford sufficient revenue. The added revenue with economies to be still further introduced should be reflected in a higher degree of efficiency.

TUAN CHI-JUI MADE PREMIER OF CHINA

Service of the United Press Association
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has been informed by the United States legation at Peking that Tuan Chi-jui has been made Premier. Tuan Chi-jui is regarded strongly pro-Ally.

SOCIALISTS JUSTIFY ACT

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—In justifying the action of the German Socialists in assenting to the war credits, the Vorwärts, Socialist organ in Germany, says: "At the present time when the situation in the West is trembling in the balance and hundreds of thousands are bleeding, any other attitude would not have been understood."

WISCONSIN FACES TEST OF LOYALTY

Three-Sided Senatorial Contest,
It Is Predicted, May Result
in Victory for the Elements
That Are Opposing the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Not since the days before the Civil War have the loyal men of any State viewed with so much apprehension a coming political event as the loyalists of Wisconsin are regarding the senatorial election on April 2. All chance that the State could stand forth among her sister states with a 100 per cent record of loyalty was swept away in the primaries, for the fact remains that 110,000 voters cast their ballots in a way which indicates that they do not give to the United States that fullness of support necessary to win the war.

What Wisconsin citizens are fighting for now is to prevent actual disaster. Unless a union of the loyalist forces is effected by the withdrawal of either Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate, or Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican candidate, Victor L. Berger, Socialist, who is running on a platform calling for the withdrawal of American forces in France, regardless of the fact that this action would forever dishonor the United States, stands a good chance of being elected. Mr. Berger polled 35,130 votes in the primary, the largest vote ever polled by a Socialist in a Wisconsin primary. It is conceded that to him will swing a good part of the 70,000 votes given James Thompson, La Follette candidate in the primary.

Mr. Lenroot, according to the latest figures, which are still incomplete, received 72,000 votes. He can hold that total if he stays in the race. The combined Democratic vote, all of which will be available for Mr. Davies, is about 70,000. It is thus clear that in a three-cornered fight, Mr. Berger has only to draw a portion of the Thompson vote to win.

The Wisconsin Loyalty Legion is making every effort to induce one or the other of the Loyalist candidates to withdraw. A committee has been named and a meeting has been arranged between Mr. Davies and Mr. Lenroot, probably to take place in Milwaukee late today. It is necessary, under the law, that the withdrawal take place not later than tonight, in order to prevent the name of the candidate withdrawn from going on the ballot.

Promoters of the plan for a fusion of candidates recognize that there are almost insurmountable obstacles in the way. Mr. Lenroot's supporters feel that because of his vote on the McLemore resolution his loyalty has been challenged, and that a withdrawal now would be a confession of weakness in his political career. They also feel that as he polled the largest vote in the primary he is entitled to be the standard bearer.

Mr. Davies' followers say that he should not withdraw, as he is the choice of President Wilson and has a clear record since the world war began. The letter which President Wilson wrote recently commending Mr. Davies now stands in the way of a fusion of candidates, as the Republicans feel that the President has himself placed stress on party lines by wishing Mr. Davies success.

Perhaps the one thing which will arouse Wisconsin to a sense of her danger is the unfavorable comment in the leading newspapers of the country. Leaders realize that Wisconsin is, on trial, and that only heroic measures can save the reputation of the State. As one Republican put it: "If, while the allied line in France

is undergoing its greatest test and the future of the world hangs in the balance, Wisconsin can vote an endorsement of a platform that calls for the withdrawal of American forces from France, thus directly aiding the Kaiser's battle forces, then indeed will it be apparent that the triumph of pro-Germanism and Socialism in this State is complete. The loyal men of Wisconsin have not an hour to lose.

WATER POWER PLAN OF STATE OPPOSED

Private Companies From Western
Massachusetts Present Substi-
tute Proposition Favoring
Storage Reservoir Corporations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Water power companies in western Massachusetts, opposing the broad powers for developing and conserving water potentialities, asked for the State Commission on Waterways and Public Lands, have drafted a substitute proposition which contemplates dealing with the case by specifically authorizing the organization of storage reservoir corporations.

Howard W. Brown explained this substitute to the legislative committee on Administration and Commissions today, on behalf of W. R. Peabody, counsel for the Turners Falls Electric Company. He wanted all owners and beneficiaries to contribute proportionately to the cost of conservation. He denied that the Peabody plan would interfere with private rights.

James A. Stiles of Gardner, representing power users along the Millers River, denounced the Peabody plan as giving little or no protection to outsiders. He charged that it was, in reality, the plan of the Millers River and the Turners Falls companies, which, he stated, are closely allied.

Mr. Stiles spoke in behalf of Nathan P. Avery of the Holyoke Power Company. He believed a thorough study should be made of the subject by a recess committee of the Legislature or by the waterways or some other state commission. He believed such a study would result in bringing out a workable plan that would not bear so heavily upon the owners.

He intimated that he thought the Peabody plan was as broad in one direction as the commission's plan was in another. The former, he held, would permit assessments on owners below the water-power development who really did not benefit to any extent. While he agreed that all who benefited should be made to pay, he could see no justice in permitting assessments for hydro-electric plants being levied on others than their owners, as he believed possible in the Peabody plan.

It was his contention that this plan would permit the storage reservoir corporations to go further than merely develop the reservoirs for holding back the water during dry seasons. He saw possibilities of these corporations obtaining such broad powers as would enable them to go into the hydroelectric power generation business and get a big hold on the business.

JAPANESE MISSION BEGINS TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Japanese Military Mission in the United States has started a tour which will last until April 25, during which it will visit numerous cities for the purpose of seeing manufacturing establishments engaged in the making of munitions.

AMENS OFFICIAL ARRESTED

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Director of the Municipal Laboratory at Amiens was arrested this morning. It is reported a wireless apparatus was found in his home.

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WHEAT RATIONS ARE ORDERED CUT

Consumption in United States
for Next Three Months to Be
Less Than Half That of Pre-
War Period—Grain Is Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consumption of wheat flour in the United States must be reduced to 1½ pounds per person per week for the next three months, according to an announcement just made by Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator. This is less than one-half pre-war consumption in America, and less even than the war-time consumption in Great Britain and France, in both of which countries the civil population are on bread rations.

Mr. Hoover at the same time announced voluntary rationing measures which he asked the American people to accept.

There is no escape from the situation, because, Food Administration officials say, after the minimum requirements for overseas shipments have been met, there will be left but 21,000,000 bushels per month for use in this country, as against a normal consumption of 42,000,000 bushels a month. This is a reduction of 50 per cent in the amount of wheat available, but the reduction in the public supply of wheat flour will be greater than half, for the needs of the army and navy and other special cases must be met.

Public eating places are asked to observe two wheatless days, Monday and Wednesday, and not to serve more than two ounces of wheat products to any person at any meal. No wheat products are to be served in such places unless specially ordered.

Retailers are restricted in their sales of wheat flour to one-eighth of a barrel at one time to any town consumer and one-quarter of a barrel to any country consumer. Bakers are asked to sell Victory bread in loaves weighing three-quarters of a pound, instead of one pound.

Wheat must not be used in the manufacture of other than food products. There is to be no limit upon the use of other cereals.

Mr. Hoover explained that the severe restrictions thus imposed were forced by an acute situation, to which, he feels certain, all patriotic Americans will respond.

Agitation in Congress for \$2.50 wheat, which has caused some producers to hoard the 1917 crop, and the activities of pro-German interests are blamed largely for the conditions asserted to exist. It is believed that the President will step in and try to present harmful congressional action. The Food Administration has issued instructions to its state administrators to commandeer wheat wherever it is shown that producers with pro-German leanings are seeking to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

It is asserted that the situation has reached a point where, because of hoarding by pro-German sympathizers and those hoping for higher prices, the movement of wheat from producer to market has dropped from 8,000,000 bushels weekly to 3,000,000 bushels.

It is believed that a small percentage of those holding back wheat have pro-German leanings. The majority, it is felt, are simply waiting for higher prices because of the agitation for \$2.50 wheat. The effect, however, is the same on the war plans of the nation.

The Food Administration has sent word to its district representatives in the wheat-producing zones to make an active campaign for the movement of wheat by placing before the American farmers who have held back wheat for higher prices the facts concerning the harm they are doing to the nation.

It is stated authoritatively that President Wilson will not sanction

(Continued on page five, column five)

"WOMAN-SPY" BILL IS FAVORABLY REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The so-called "woman spy" bill, which extends the espionage laws to enemy alien women, recently passed by the House, was favorably reported today by the Senate Judiciary Committee with an amendment including American women married to Germans.

"PEREDISHKA" NEW BOLSHEVIST POLICY

Word Meaning "Respite"
Adopted as Shorthand for "No
Annexations, No Indemnities"
—Intervention Possibilities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—"Peredishka" is a word which has supplanted "no annexations, no indemnities," as a shorthand statement of Bolshevik policy. It means respite and it is for peredishka that the Bolsheviks have accepted national disruption and national degradation.

The Bolsheviks have left themselves no alternative, having deliberately destroyed the army, the single weapon which might have held back the Germans, while their confidence that their ideas would permeate and immobilize the German Army proved a broken reed.

Moscow is now the capital of Russia, or, as one Congress speaker would have it, "the residence of the Council of Peoples' Commissioners," the word capital apparently having a bourgeois and counter-revolutionary sound, and Petrograd presumably will recede from the limelight, even Leon Trotsky having gone to Moscow to organize defense there, the German movement at Dnie, east of Pskoff, and near Khrakoff, having aroused fears of a German encircling movement against Moscow.

Apparently the only stable thing in Russia continues to be the party discipline of the Bolsheviks. Although Mr. Trotsky did not go to Moscow, and resigned his post as Foreign Affairs Commissioner, he continues as Commissioner for War, and although there was a cleavage of opinion at Moscow, it was almost entirely between the Bolsheviks and the Left Social Revolutionary.

The dissident pre-war Bolsheviks include Ensign Krylenko, who has resigned the post of Commander-in-Chief. The most that can be said is that there has been more disagreement in the Bolshevik ranks than ever previously over the peace question, but it has not seriously disturbed the disciplined Bolshevik machine, over which Mr. Lenin reigns supreme. He is extraordinarily confident both about himself and his policy, which he appears to regard as such obvious common sense that it is almost waste of time to have to explain it.

Certainly Mr. Lenin is extraordinarily successful in his general aim, namely, to destroy every vestige of what was formerly Russia, but as yet there is no appearance of the millennium which is to follow the completion of this task. Whether he will get his peredishka remains to be seen. Germany will have a say in this matter.

Meantime there are rumors of American-Russian cooperation in ways not clearly specified, but including financial assistance. These rumors are connected with reports of an isolated Japanese intervention, which would admittedly be welcomed by some elements, though not by many. Very important elements, however, would certainly welcome intervention by the Allies as a whole, if Great Britain and America were decisively represented, and if the disinterested nature of such intervention were made clear. Whether such intervention would produce desirable or expected results while the Bolsheviks retain their present dominance is a more difficult question to answer. Even Mr. Lenin proposes to resist the Germans sometime, and what the Allies' intervention now, it is possible that Russia will have to undergo further suffering before this step is feasible.

Russia is certainly reduced to chaos, and Germany, having made German lakes of the Baltic and the Black Sea, proceeds with her permeation of Russia and consolidation of her control over Russia's material resources. It is plain, however, that as yet there is no stability about the German occupation. Russia has still great potential powers of resistance and it is possible for the Allies to intervene and enable these powers to become actual, not only at any rate a large section of Russia rejoice, but the German bubble would probably burst and Germany find herself involved in disaster.

Message From Moscow

United States Consul Cables Occupation of Petrograd Was Expected

WASHINGTON, D. C.—German occupation of Petrograd within 24 hours was predicted by Roger C. Tredwell, United States Consul, in a dispatch that reached the State Department today, dated March 20. Virtually all Americans had left the city, the dispatch said.

The Consul reported from Moscow after returning from a trip to Petrograd. The commissary of the city, he

(Continued on page five, column one)

GERMANS PAY HIGH PRICE FOR GAINS ON WESTERN FRONT

Land They Permitted Allies to
Take Costs the Germans
Dearly—Battle Reminiscent
of the Attack on Verdun

The British line has held. That is the latest news from the front. It is news of deep significance, though it is very far from being the end of the fight. It has been forced back to the line of the Somme, and is now defending the line of that river and of the Oise, in touch with the French, but it has not been broken, and between forcing a line back and breaking it there is a great gulf fixed. Again and again during the last year the Allies have forced the German line back, but they have never succeeded in breaking it, and, of course, as long as a line holds, an actual victory cannot be achieved. There is, however, one interesting feature in the German dispatches which is apt to be lost sight of. The Germans claim the forcing back of the British line to the Somme as a great victory. But they do not mention that their own retirement from the Somme, last year, was heralded as the giving up, for strategic reasons, of a country which had no military value. They permitted the allied troops to take this country without the loss of a man, but they are now paying a terrific price for its recovery, though it is of no military value. The fact, of course, is that there is just this much military value in any country, and that is the nearer it brings you to your objective. When, therefore, the Germans retired a large stretch of country and desolated it, in order to make it of no value for the British to hold, they obviously made it of no value for themselves to hold on their return.

All this is, however, of comparatively little importance. Anybody accustomed to military maneuvers knows what can be obtained by a total disregard of human life. The real question from a military point of view is whether the gain is worth the loss, and that is just the question which it is impossible for any human being to answer at the present minute. And this for the simple reason that whether it is worth the loss or not must depend not upon what happened, but on what may happen in the future. What the Germans have so far succeeded in doing is driving a deep salient into the British line in the direction of Peronne. That they have done this is unquestionable, but a salient which is not sufficiently widened becomes a danger instead of an advantage to those who drive it in, and therefore the importance of this success lies also in the Germans' ability to improve their victory.

The attack upon the British was delivered with a simply tremendous superiority of man-power. No less than 97 divisions have been employed, or something approaching 2,000,000 men. It may be seen, therefore, how magnificent the defense must have been, which has prevented such an overwhelming avalanche from breaking the line and flooding through the gap.

The whole battle, so far, is reminiscent of the attack upon Verdun. For a long time, by an absolutely reckless expenditure of life, the Germans succeeded in forcing their way toward the great fortress. Gradually, however, the wastage began to tell. The advance slowed up and stopped. Then, after several weeks the French themselves attacked, and took back everything, and rather more than everything, that the Germans had gained. Something very like this happened again earlier in the war when the overwhelming German avalanches drove the French back through a pathless wooded country. Galsward and Chauny were captured in the evening. More than 45,000 prisoners and more than 600 guns have been captured. Violent fighting developed for possession of Comblès and the heights west of the town. The enemy was defeated.

"Western theater—The battle near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere has been won.

"The British third and fourth armies

The German official report made public on Sunday reads:

In the evening Nesle was taken by storm. British, Americans and French were thrown back through a pathless wooded country. Galsward and Chauny were captured in the evening. More than 45,000 prisoners and more than 600 guns have been captured. Violent fighting developed for possession of Comblès and the heights west of the town. The enemy was defeated.

and portions of Franco-American reserves, who had been brought up were beaten, and on the line of Bapaume-Bouchavesnes and behind the Somme, between Peronne and Ham, as well as at Chauny, were repulsed with the heaviest of losses.

"The army of General von Below (Otto) took by storm Monchy height, and south thereof carried forward the attack westward beyond Wancourt and Henin. It is now engaged in a fight northwest of Bapaume for the third enemy positions. Strong British counter-attacks were repulsed.

"The army of General von Marwitz, following upon the heels of the vanquished enemy pressed forward in close pursuit on Friday night as far as the third enemy position in the Equancourt, Nurlu, Templeux, La Fosse, Bernes line.

"Early yesterday morning they renewed their attack against the enemy and defeated him in spite of his desperate defense and continual counter-attacks. A junction with the left wing of the attack of General von Below was effected.

"Between Manancourt and Peronne the troops of General von Katten and General von Gert have forced a crossing over the Tortille sector and on the Somme battle field are fighting around Bouchavesnes. Peronne has fallen. Other divisions have pressed forward to the south thereof as far as the Somme.

"As early as Friday evening the army of General von Hutier, pressing closely forward took by storm the third enemy position, broke through it and compelled the enemy to retire.

"In ceaseless pursuit the corps of General von Luttwitz and von Oettinge have reached the Somme. "Ham fell after a desperate fight into the hands of our victorious troops. English reserves which were thrown against them in a desperate attack sustained sanguinary losses.

"The corps of Generals von Webern and von Conte and the troops of General von Geyl, after a fierce battle, crossed the Crozat Canal.

"French, English and American regiments which had been brought up from the southwest for a counter-attack were thrown back on Chauny.

"For the achievement of a formidable success the troops of all the German races exerted their utmost; the attacking spirit of the army could not have been exceeded. It has shown what German bravery can accomplish. Light, heavy and the heaviest artillery and mine throwers unceasingly pressing forward over crater fields, essentially contributed to the support of the infantry attack, which continuously pressed forward. Flame throwers took their part of pioneers in the fighting, as in their ordinary work, and maintained the old traditions.

"Aviators and balloons brought valuable information to the command. Our chasing and battle echelons, accustomed to victory, maintained in hard fighting mastery in the air and attacked the retreating enemy columns. Motor troop columns and trains worked incessantly.

"Points of communication in the rear of the enemy were the objectives of our bombing squadrons, who have been active every night.

"Our captures have increased to over 30,000 prisoners and 600 guns. On many of the remaining points of the western front artillery battles and reconnoitering engagements have continued.

"In the other theaters there is nothing new.

"Between the Somme and the Oise our corps are fighting their way forward. Chauny has been taken.

"Our booty in war material is enormous. The English in their retirement are burning French towns and villages.

"We have bombarded the fortress of Paris with long-distance guns.

"A gigantic struggle is taking place before Bapaume. A battle is in progress on the Transloy-Combles-Maurepas line.

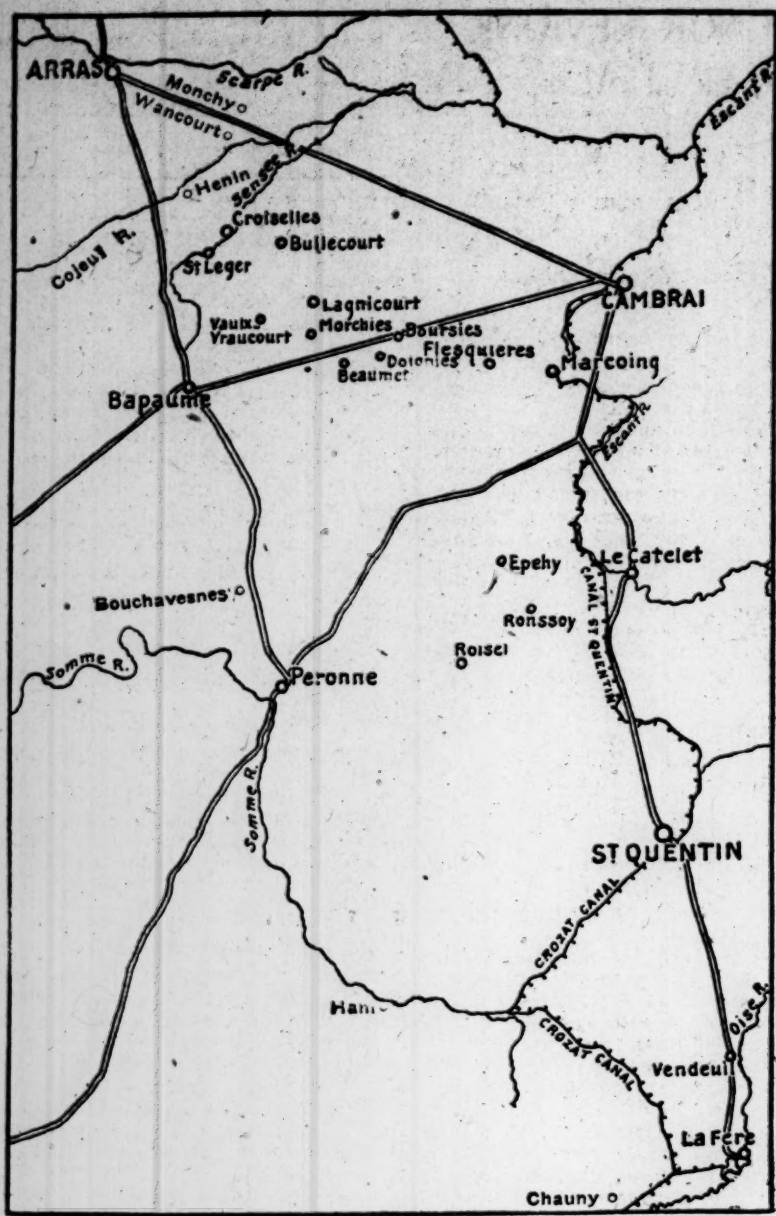
"The Somme has been crossed at many points in our attack between Peronne and Ham."

Sunday—The German official report issued on Saturday night reads: "The first stage of the great battle in the Champagne region near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere, a considerable part of the English army is beaten. We are fighting approximately on a line northeast of Bapaume, Peronne and Ham."

"Under the command of the Emperor and King, the battle of attack against the British front near Arras, Cambrai and St. Quentin has been proceeding two days. On Friday also good progress was made.

"Divisions of Crown Prince Rupprecht stormed the heights north and northwest of Croisilles. Between Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Mouvaux they penetrated into the second enemy position and captured the villages, situated there, of Vaulx-Vrancourt and Morchies. Strong British counter-attacks failed. Between Gonnelleu and the Oulgnon stream the first two enemy positions were penetrated. The heights west of Gouzeaucourt, Heudicourt and Villers-Faucon were captured, and in the valley of the Cologne stream Roisel and Marquais were stormed.

"The fighting around Epehy heights was bitter. These heights being encircled from the north and south, the enemy was compelled to leave them. The fighting between Epehy and Roisel the enemy vainly endeavored by means of strong counter-attacks to bring our victoriously advancing troops to a standstill. He was driven back everywhere with the heaviest losses.



The Arras-La Fere front

Map shows various places mentioned in today's dispatches

the Lys and La Bassée canal, on both sides of Rheims, before Verdun and in Lorraine."

LONDON, England (Monday)—Today's statement follows:

"The battle continues with great violence on the whole front. Powerful attacks delivered by the enemy on Sunday afternoon and evening north of Bapaume were heavily repulsed. Only at one point did the German infantry reach our trenches, when they were immediately thrown out. Elsewhere the enemy's attacks were stopped by rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire in front of our positions, and his troops were driven back with great loss.

"During the night and this morning fresh hostile attacks have again developed in this neighborhood, and also to the south of Bapaume.

"South of Peronne bodies of German troops who had crossed the river between Licourt and Bri were driven back to the east bank by our counter-attacks."

The War Office issued a statement, on Sunday night, which reads as follows:

"North of Peronne enemy attacks were directed with the greatest violence against the line of the River Tortille (a tributary of the Somme). Our troops on this portion of the battle front have been withdrawn and are fighting in new positions."

"Further north repeated assaults by large bodies of German infantry have been repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. In this fighting the seventeenth and fortieth divisions greatly distinguished themselves, beating off many hostile attacks."

Yesterday afternoon's report from headquarters says:

"Fresh hostile attacks developed this morning in great strength on the whole battle front and they have continued throughout the day.

"South of Peronne the enemy succeeded after heavy fighting in crossing the River Somme at certain points. These are being dealt with."

An earlier statement reads:

"There has been no material change in the situation on the battle front during the night, although further fighting has taken place at a number of points. "Our troops are holding the line of the Somme River to Peronne. Small parties of the enemy which endeavored to cross in the neighborhood of Pargny were driven back.

"On our right we are in touch with the French and to the north of the River Somme at Peronne our troops held their positions after beating off a number of attacks on different portions of this front during the early part of the night.

"Heavy fighting is still to be expected."

Sunday—The official report issued on Saturday reads:

"The battle is continuing with the greatest intensity on the whole front south of the Scarpe River.

"South and west of St. Quentin our troops have taken up their new positions and we are heavily engaged with the enemy.

"During the night strong hostile attacks in the neighborhood of Jussy (south of St. Quentin) were repulsed with great loss to the enemy.

"On the northern portion of the battle front the enemy's attacks have been pressed with the utmost determination and regardless of losses. Our troops have maintained their positions on the greater part of this front after a fierce and prolonged struggle.

"Great gallantry has been shown by the troops engaged in the fighting in this area and south thereof. The nineteenth and ninth divisions distinguished themselves by the valor of their defense. In one sector six hostile attacks, in two of which German cavalry took part, were beaten off by one of our infantry brigades.

"The enemy's attacks continue with great violence."

An earlier statement says: "Powerful hostile attacks, with a

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS IS RESUMED

Long-Range Gun Shells the French Capital—Government Decides Not to Interrupt the Daily Routine in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—The long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed today.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—Paris was again bombarded by a long-range gun yesterday, from 7 a. m. till noon. The Government has decided not to interrupt the daily Paris routine, the only regulation being the prohibition of street crowds and the opening of raid shelters.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Sunday)—Yesterday 240-millimeter shells fell in Paris every quarter-hour from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., from a long-range gun, a communiqué says, and as the nearest point of the lines to Paris is in Coucy environs, 60 miles away, the gun must have a uniquely long range. There were 25 casualties. The communiqué forecasted counter-measures.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The comment of the French press was about evenly divided between the big gun which is bombarding the city from back of the German lines and the terrific battle on the British front. As to the battle, a favorable ending of it is confidently expected.

The newspapers speak of the useless barbarity of the bombardment. The Matin says it is consoling to note that the number of victims is small; but it asks for reprisals on German cities.

Prof. Paul Painlevé, former Premier and president of the Academy of Sciences, told the Excelsior that if tungsten were used in the fabrication of the projectiles the shells would be of about half the diameter of steel shells of an even weight, and that, therefore, the atmospheric resistance would be less, this accounting for the extremely long range. He also touched upon the possibility of a propeller being employed on the projectile.

Alfred Capus, in the Figaro, alludes to the making of the gun as a great mechanical feat, but points out that as a military factor the weapon is entirely inefficient. The Petit Parisien comments upon the bombardment as an extremely minor incident as compared with the gigantic battle in progress on the British front.

Le Petit Journal says that Jules Verne had foreseen this gun and it declares, moreover, that it is a French invention. "More than a year ago," it adds, "we discovered the secret of firing our cannon more than 100 kilometers. The secret lies in the greater suppression of the atmospheric resistance."

The Echo de Paris declares the bombardment is designed to give the impression that Paris is within the range of the German guns. "It is a political cannon," the newspaper says.

M. Clemenceau's newspaper, L'Homme Libre, asserts that the passage of the hour is "Confidence."

"Germany," it declares, "has wished to make it a complete offensive on all fronts—the land, water and air fronts, as well as the 'front of the rear.' We are facing an enemy who wishes to end it as soon as possible. That suits us. Every shell that falls into Paris drives deeper into us the confidence in an ultimate victory."

The newspaper Le Journal, in its article regarding the gun, says it is of 240 millimeters caliber and of Austrian manufacture. It is a very delicate piece of machinery which must be handled by expert mathematicians and gunners, the newspaper adds, as the loading and pointing is a difficult task. It declares each shot costs about \$4400.

Airmen Search for Big Gun

PARIS, France (Monday)—It is to be hoped that the gun which shelled Paris will be very shortly silenced, says the Figaro, which gives the following quotation from a man who is said to be in a position to know:

"The 280-millimeter gun which bombarded Dunkirk two years ago from a distance of 25 miles was located by our airplanes and soon put out of action. The same methods will be adopted with regard to the 240-millimeter gun which has been bombarding Paris for the past two days. Since Saturday our airplanes have been looking for it and the fact that it stopped firing is due, perhaps, to their arrival. It will not be long before the gun is definitely placed; then its career will soon be over."

Sixty German Planes Destroyed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—On Friday and Saturday, the British airmen destroyed 60 enemy planes and drove 50 down out of control, themselves losing 11. Aviators dropped 38 tons of bombs, and Konz and Mannheim were effectively bombed, smoke from a soda factory in the latter rising 5000 feet, and being visible 35 miles away.

Battle Continues

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—The battle continues violently, the British, Sir Douglas Haig states, being heavily engaged with the enemy in new positions, south and west of St. Quentin. In the north the Germans pressed, regardless of losses, but the British generally maintained themselves. In one sector six hostile attacks, in two of

which German cavalry participated, were beaten off by an infantry brigade.

A very wordy German communiqué, not essentially conflicting with British communiqués regarding the territorial results of the fighting, but conveying an impression of the British army routed everywhere, claims 25,000 prisoners, 400 guns and 300 machine guns, Prince Rupprecht having 15,000 and the Crown Prince 10,000 prisoners. Reports from France speak of the orderliness and composure of the British regiment at different points.

Air fighting between St. Quentin and Arras was especially heavy, 50 German machines being crushed or driven out of control against eight British missing. On Friday and Friday night, some 23 tons of bombs were dropped behind the German lines.

"Success" Report to Kaiser

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—"Well, Your Majesty, I think we may be well pleased with this initial success."

Thus the Berlin Tageblatt quotes Field Marshal von Hindenburg as saying to Emperor William when the field marshal received the first telegrams concerning the offensive on the western front.

Another dispatch from Berlin says the German Empress has received the following telegram from Emperor William:

"I am pleased to tell you that by the grace of God the battle of Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere has been won. The Lord has gloriously aided. May He further help."

British Cross the Jordan

LONDON, England (Saturday)—An official communiqué on operations in Palestine says: "In the early hours of Friday our troops effected a passage of the Jordan, despite a strong current. The river was then bridged and passed by our forces, which established themselves on the left bank and made progress eastward, encountering considerable resistance. The operations are continuing."

A later official report says: The British positions on the left bank of the Jordan, in Palestine, were extended on Friday night.

Fighting Described

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—Sir Douglas Haig reports further fierce fighting, yesterday, on the whole front, the Germans succeeding, south of Peronne in crossing the Somme at several points. North of Peronne the enemy violently attacked the River Tortille, where the British withdrew fighting to new positions.

The battle's most dangerous phase has been the break near St. Quentin, where eight divisions attacked eight battalions. The night before, the British swept the crowded area in and about St. Quentin with a hurricane of shells and gas causing heavy losses.

The enemy hoped to pulverize the line by sheer weight of men and guns; to advance eight miles the first day, 12 the second day and 20 the third day, as captured documents prove, and although he temporarily broke through he failed in this impressive plan.

Detached companies held out in completely surrounded redoubts until ammunition gave out to facilitate the general retirement, and then fought their way back, if possible, showing exceptional gallantry.

Everywhere the Germans attacked with the same density, reinforcements crowding every road and the divisions passing through each other into the battles. Where the gunfire did not break down the wire it was forced by sheer weight of German numbers. Von Bulow is the chief German figure in the offensive.

It is still a long way to Amiens, the chief German objective and the offensive should lose momentum, especially where it has to drive across ruins of former battlefields. What ever develops, the public here awaits the issue with composure, fully recognizing that the struggle has but begun.

The British line, yesterday, ran from Reux to west of Wancourt and Ervillers, east of Bapaume to the Somme, near Peronne, where the Germans hold, thence along the Somme to Ham, thence, southeastwards, to the south of La Fere, a maximum withdrawal of 15 miles, the Germans claiming 30,000 prisoners and 600 guns.

Sir Douglas Greets Troops

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The following telegram, dated March 21, has been sent to the general officers commanding the third and fifth British armies:

"The field marshal commanding-in-chief sends his congratulations to the troops of your army on their splendid defense today. He relies upon their continued steadfastness and valor to crush this new attack and, with it, the enemy's last hope of success."

German Commanders Honored

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Kaiser at German Main Headquarters on Sunday, according to an official announcement at Berlin, conferred the Iron Cross with gold rays on Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and the grand cross of the Order of the Iron Cross on General von Ludendorff. He also gave various decorations to departmental chiefs, with a signed photograph with the date of the battle, March 21-23.

Message to Sir Douglas Haig

LONDON, England (Monday)—King George today sent the following message to Sir Douglas Haig:

"I can assure you that the fortitude, courage and self-sacrifice with which the troops under your command continue so heroically to resist greatly superior numbers are realized by me and my people. The Empire stands calm and confident in its soldiers."

May God bless them and give them strength in this time of trial."

Austrian Troops in Flanders

GENEVA, Switzerland (Sunday)—There has been some doubt expressed in the Entente press recently as to whether Austria really was taking an active part in the western offensive. Vienna papers clear up this point, stating that the Austrian Emperor has just returned to Vienna after visiting the Austrian troops on the Flanders front.

AMERICA HEARS OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cable messages from Georges Clemenceau, French Premier, and Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, asserting that France will not sheathe the sword until the Germans restore Alsace-Lorraine, have been made public here by the Association Générale des Alsaciens-Lorrains d'Amerique.

These messages, transmitted through André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, and J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador at Washington, were in reply to cable messages sent recently by the association thanking the Premier and Foreign Minister on behalf of "all the Alsaciens and Lorrainers of the United States" for demanding in public addresses the return of the provinces.

"Profoundly touched by your message, I thank you wholeheartedly for once more proclaiming that the memory of German oppression offends your conscience, beyond the years and beyond the seas," said the Premier's reply.

"Your impassioned demand is no longer merely that of thousands of men torn away from their mother country. The civilized world has made it its own. It has become for the world the symbol itself of right."

"Arrayed against a new aggression, sure of the justice of our cause and conscious of our strength, we will not sheathe the sword until after full reparation for the violence suffered."

After thanking the association for the "inimitable fidelity of its members to France," M. Pichon's message said:

"The unconditional reintegration in the French mother country of the provinces torn away by violence in 1870 is the aim toward which are directed the immense efforts of France and the ardent love of sacrifice which animates her children on the battlefields in this struggle which has been forced upon them by an implacable aggression."

General Wood to Advise

Senate Committee Will Hear His Views on Western Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gen. Leonard Wood, recently arrived at an Atlantic port from Europe, was scheduled to appear before the Senate Military Committee at 2:30 today. General Wood is expected to advise the committee as to what is most urgently needed on the western front. There is no doubt that the first-hand information which General Wood is in a position to give to the committee will prove beneficial in hastening preparations which Congress and official Washington now more than ever before realize must be pushed forward with all the energy of the nation.

After the tension of the past three days, a more optimistic tone prevails in Capitol circles. That the British Army will hold the enemy and make him pay the utmost cost for whatever territory may be temporarily secured seems to be the unanimous opinion here, not only among army officers, but in official circles in general. Members of the military committee of the Senate, it was said today, will urge on the War Department the necessity for speed.

It is probable that some troops of the national army now well on with their training will be immediately dispatched to Europe. Military men point out that even if these troops are not sufficiently trained to take part in the fighting at the present they could be used to relieve reserve troops in England and receive the rest of their training near the battle line.

No News in Washington

Only Word That Has Come From Gen. Pershing Is Weekly Summary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the War Department it is said that the only word that has come from General Pershing was his regular weekly summary. General Crowder said on Saturday night that instructions had been sent to General Pershing to report daily on the position of the United States forces with reference to the battle that is in progress on the western front. The absence of any report leaves the people of the United States dependent upon the cables and press reports for news from the front, and any comment from Washington on the military situation concerning the American troops will necessarily be purely speculative.

Andre Tardieu's Opinion

French High Commissioner Says Events Do Not Warrant Disquietude

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That there is nothing in current news from the front to warrant any disquietude on the part of the American public or any of the nations allied against Germany, is the opinion of Captain André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, in a statement just issued here.

"The German attack," said the Captain's statement, "seems to have exceeded in violence by the number of guns as well as by the number of men

(Continued on page five, column four)

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor 10.
Number that have voted against 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 33.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 26.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MONEY ASKED TO TEACH DRAFT MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There are 700,000 men in the United States subject to the draft who cannot read or write. Of this grand total, 40,000 men who cannot read their name on a bulletin board, much less read an army manual, have already been drafted. This condition of illiteracy was referred to in the Senate today in course of discussion on a bill providing for an appropriation of \$50,000 recommended by the Secretary of the Interior to enable the Commissioner of Education to begin a campaign to teach reading and writing to the men already drafted. Senator Hoke Smith reported the bill from the committee on education and urged its immediate passage.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP SUNK

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Admiralty announces that the American steamship Chattahoochee, 5083 tons net, has been sunk by a German submarine off the English coast. Her crew of 78 were safely landed. The master states that the submarine fired a number of torpedoes, of which four struck the vessel.

Chattahoochee Built at Belfast

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The steamship Chattahoochee, torpedoed off the English coast, formerly the Hamburg-American liner Cachen, was seized by the United States when this country entered the war. She was built in 1911 at Belfast and was 470 feet long, with a 58-foot beam.

The Chattahoochee left an American port last on Jan. 27, with a cargo for London. Advice received by the United States Shipping Board here were that she arrived safely, discharged her cargo and was being used in foreign waters in connection with the transport service of the American Army there. The vessel was commanded by Capt. R. G. Lawe.

When the European war broke out the vessel was engaged in the Pacific trade and was interned by her captain at Manila. She is the third of the seized German ships to be sunk by submarines.

HOSTILE AIRSHIP OVER CAIRO

LONDON, England (Monday)—The inhabitants of Cairo, Egypt, were informed officially last Thursday, according to a recent dispatch, that a hostile airship had been observed over the coast. The public was warned of the possibility of air raids and ordered to observe the necessary lighting regulations.

An official statement issued in Athens on Saturday says that on Thursday Zeppelins passed over the island of Crete, traveling in a northerly direction.

Applications for girls' scout uniforms

MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY MEMBERSHIP CARD FROM YOUR GIRL SCOUT HEADQUARTERS.

This is Boston headquarters. Since we are acting as an agency, we must take and supply uniforms just as they come to us.

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Washington Street, at Summer—Boston

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Seattle's Strictly Sanitary
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MEATS Fresh and Smoked
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GERMAN PROFESSOR ON RECENT STRIKES

Industrial Disturbances Said to
Be Outcome of Popular Dis-
trust of Domestic and Foreign
Policy of the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).
The Frankfurter Zeitung has published a series of articles by Professor Max Weber of Heidelberg on "The Internal Situation and Foreign Policy" which contain some noteworthy comments on the recent strikes. Indeed, the object of the series was evidently to enter a plea for a wise handling of the situation revealed by the action of the workers, a situation which, the writer insisted, was the outcome of popular distrust of both the domestic and foreign policy of the Government.

The workers were wrong, he began, in demanding a conclusion of peace with the Bolsheviks, who were really intent on war, not on peace, and there was need for their leaders to make this and other matters clear to them, otherwise there could be no serious discussion with them. No reasoning of any kind, however, he continued, will make a permanent impression if the real causes of the strike are not removed. The movement was the inevitable counter-blow to the unfortunate inner-political developments of the last few weeks, and to those responsible for them. In the first place it was due to the manner in which the Prussian Diet has dared to deal with Prussian franchise reform, the axle of the whole of German policy. . . . Instead of the decision awaited with passionate impatience by the masses being made, the question now arises as to whether the promise given will be fulfilled; whether after the negotiations so far conducted, a negative answer is to be looked for.

In such an event every one in the country knows that there is no power that could restrain the masses of the working class, even if it were desired to do so. The outbreak of the conflict, it is true, would not, as many anxious people believe, bring about "Russian conditions." All the postulates for this are entirely lacking, and martial law acts in Germany with precision. Neither would it, as is obviously hoped abroad, mean a collapse of the German Army. But it would certainly be enough to prevent a German victory, and in addition something else would be prejudiced: the whole political future of Germany. The conditions that would ensue upon the conclusion of peace would cripple our policy for generations. That may be a matter of indifference to the franchise interests in the Prussian Diet, but not to a national politician. As it seems to be out of the question that the present Parliament will honestly conform to the "demand of the hour," the demand that the Empire should deal with the matter must be renewed. Each delay aggravates the extent and the consequences of the conflict. The franchise interests doubtless know that themselves, and the procrastination nevertheless practiced is based, as every one knows, on speculation upon a transformation of government policy. On the fear that such a transformation might take place is based, however, the outbreak of the strike also.

There are other circumstances also, Professor Weber continued, that have contributed to the distrust thus engendered. In the first place, the official discipline that is expected above everything of a state organism at war has been lacking. The lack of discipline displayed by the Berlin press has had its counterpart in very different quarters. Bismarck and Moltke had their differences of opinion, but the trouble at the present juncture has been that departmental disputes have been made public in the form of a demagogic press campaign against the leading statesmen. It is with Grand Admiral von Tirpitz that the responsibility for this unfortunate rests, and there can be no doubt, Professor Weber insisted, as to the unfortunate effect produced at home and abroad. Secondly, a uniform attitude, at least in dealing with the enemy, has also been lacking. The gist of what General Hoffmann said at Breslau was not at variance with the declarations made in the name of the German political authorities, but his tone was entirely different from theirs, and this served to weaken Germany's position before the world, and above all to put her formally in the wrong with the peoples of her allies. Then the press of the Right crowned matters at home by claiming that the correct manner of addressing Socialists had at last been recovered, and this finally aroused the German workers themselves. Thirdly, there was the agitation carried on by the Fatherland Party, which aroused such violent opposition throughout the country, and which nevertheless appeared to have produced an effect in authoritative quarters. The only tangible result of the last political "crisis," for instance, was the retirement of the chief of the Civil Cabinet, followed by exclamations in the press of the Right that access to the Sovereign was at last free—free, that is, to their own circle.

He who three weeks ago observed the lameness in government quarters, the misleading agitation of the press in question, and the attitude of the censorship toward it felt the suspicion of the masses rising, and the outcome thereof was the strike, wrote Professor Weber. The present strike, he observed elsewhere, was doubtless an unpleasant incident for the interests of the war and of peace. Nevertheless for me at least it is quite impossible to be indignant over it as many have done, for it was entirely the fruit of what others have sown, and it is unfortunately a fact that the Social Democratic Party had no other choice than (in the main) to act as it did. . . . Not once, but a hundred

times, have Social Democrats said, "If this agitation continues like this, it will not be possible to hold the people." To do so publicly was impossible: it would have been denounced as a "threat." But the strike was entirely a matter of course, in view of what one experienced in Berlin in the middle of January, which was calculated to drive any one frantic who demanded a pure practical conduct of policy; the wildest demagoguery without democracy, or rather on account of the lack of democracy. It is necessary to have been there to understand what it was like: one might have been in Athens after the battle of Arginusae.

All the talk of "foreigners" having been concerned in the outbreak (conceivable in individual cases, but assuredly an entirely minor consideration), and of "undisciplined youths" being responsible for it (correct to some extent in Berlin), is quite beside the mark, for such influences could never have gained power without a quite definite atmosphere. This atmosphere, however, was by no means produced by the difficulties of the food supply. It is certainly true that the attitude of a section of the rural population and the striking inequalities in the conditions of living have necessarily created bitterness; while the manner in which General Gröner, who, despite his brusqueness, enjoyed confidence on account of his capacity, was removed, left distrust behind. On the whole, however, the food supply in the country at large is rather better than it was during the previous winter. No, the atmosphere for the strike was created first by the demagogic manner of dealing with German foreign policy pursued by an agitation purely personal in character and devoid of all good motives; and secondly, by the manner in which the fund of confidence enjoyed by the leaders of the country, and especially by the army command, was administered by an unscrupulous party agitation.

After entering a strong plea for a frank discussion between the authorities and the workers, after the English manner, with a view to explaining to the latter the essentials of German policy, and assuring them of the Government's sincerity, Professor Weber concluded: Hitherto, as has been said in the Reichstag, the working class has been constantly under the impression that the censorship is permitted to work against the Government in a battle conducted by those most influential circles that have the money power behind them. It was this impression, which necessarily arose in view of the unrestricted agitation carried on in Berlin, that contributed above all things to the creation in the capital of the conditions necessary for the strike. He who would prevent a demagoguery of the street, conducted with the specific weapons of labor, must also suppress the demagoguery of the boulevards, conducted with the specific weapons of money power. Above all, he must see to it that the trade unions—the only elements making for discipline among the masses—are placed in a position to be able to arrange, with inner sincerity, that the confidence of the working class in the honesty of our internal and external policy is not undermined by an unscrupulous press agitation as it was in the middle of January.

THE JUGO-SLAV NATIONAL MOVEMENT

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Serbian correspondent

LONDON, England.—According to information received from Serbian sources the Southern Slav national movement inside Austria-Hungary grows daily, is indeed, veritably assuming a revolutionary character. Not only is this attested by the national referendum which has taken place in Croatia and all the Slovene countries, but also by the unity of public feeling upon every hand. "It is a miracle," writes a correspondent from Geneva, "how many of the newspaper articles which have lately appeared ever saw the light of day. The only conclusion is that the Austrian authorities must have deemed that suppression would have been more dangerous than allowing their publication."

Since the publication of the famous Jugo-Slav Declaration of May 30, 1917, the national program has become more clearly defined and more boldly expressed. It includes the union of all the Slovenes, Croats and Serbs, and the Jugo-Slav Club of Vienna has signified to the world that the declaration of May 30 expresses the very minimum of national demands from the monarchy.

The Hrvatska observed in a recent issue, "The Jugo-Slav wave comes rolling in like the tide, bearing all before it." Another journal, the Novine, organ of the Roman Catholic Nationalists in Agram, remarks: "The various particularist points of view were but miserable and sadly tentative, often only making the position of our people worse. The Gordian knot will be cut by the sword of Alexander." It is not difficult, observes the Geneva correspondent, to appreciate the illusion: the future sovereign of the united Serbian and Croatian and Slovenian Kingdom is, in accordance with the Declaration of Corfu to be Prince Alexander of Serbia.

TRUSTS' COMMITTEE APPOINTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Reconstruction, Dr. Addison, in view of the probable extension and development of trade organizations and combinations, has appointed a committee to consider and report, in this connection, what action, if any, may be necessary to safeguard the public interest.

Dr. H. Hon. E. Short, M. P., has been elected chairman of the committee, which, amongst others, includes Mr. E. Bevin, national organizer of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers Union; Mr. J. A. Hobson, the well-known economist, and Mr. Sidney Webb, Mr. John Hilton of the Garton Foundation will act as secretary of the committee.

BELGIAN PROTEST AGAINST DIVISION

Deputies and Senators at Pres-
ent in Belgium Repudiate Au-
thority of the "Self-Styled
Council of Flanders"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LE HAVRE, France.—Various protests emanating from Belgium have been addressed to the German Chancellor, von Hertling, against the recent action of the "Council of Flanders" in proclaiming the autonomy of the Flemish provinces. One of these, signed by all the members of the Communal Council of Antwerp, ends with the following statement: "What our population desires is the re-establishment at the earliest possible moment, of our free country, of a Belgium one and indivisible, who will know how to regulate her own internal affairs, including the language question, without any foreign interference."

A longer and more detailed protest has been addressed to the Chancellor by the deputies and senators at present in Belgium. It runs as follows: "Excellency, 'On the 29th of January in the current year, a message made its appearance on all the walls of our towns in which some fifteen people declare, in the name of the self-styled Council of Flanders, that they proclaim the autonomy of the Flemish provinces and claim, in this way, to establish the division of our country into two states, in defiance of our Constitution and of the national sovereignty. At the same time the newspapers announced that a deputation from this Council had been received by Dr. van Walraf, Secretary of State for the German Empire, to discuss the affairs, had declared themselves to be the representatives of the Flemish populations, and had been cordially received by him."

"Excellency, 'At the time of your accession to power you expressly declared your respect for the wishes of the people as expressed by the majority of a Parliament duly elected. Together with you, and like yourself, your allies have affirmed, as one of the dominant principles of a future peace, their intention of abstaining from all interference in the internal affairs of other peoples, while claiming, on their side, that all interference in their own political organization should be avoided. (Speech of Minister Seidler on Nov. 30, 1917.) Like yourself, they have stated that Parliament alone, together with the other constitutional organizations, has the right to decide questions concerning the internal policy of a nation. (Speech of Count Czernin Jan. 24, 1918.) We do not know whether, in these circumstances, and in spite of these formal declarations, it is the intention of your Government to pay some attention to the manifestations of the 'Council of Flanders.' But, as representatives of the nation it is our duty to disprove any misunderstanding and to refuse to admit any usurpation of powers. The self-styled 'Council of Flanders' holds no public mandate in Belgium. It is foreign to our legal and constitutional institutions. No one knows how, nor by whose wishes, it has come into being. At the present time its exact composition, its rôle, and its functions are, to a great extent, unknown. It is in vain that it claims authority or moral consideration in the country. It possesses none."

The Flemish deputies and senators, the leaders of the great literary and political associations, who are the authorized representatives of the Flemish movement, have protested against the rôle which that council assumes and against the policy it follows, and they have shown that its actions are in accordance neither with the Flemish program nor with the wishes of the Flemish population. (Protest addressed to Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg on March 9, 1917.) They have rightly declared that the language question belongs to our internal politics, that it has been the subject of numerous measures voted almost unanimously, and that we shall know how to arrange it among ourselves, after the peace, by the free action of our national institutions, in the spirit of justice and concord, as it becomes a nation which has passed, without giving way, through unprecedented trials for the sake of its honor and its rights. Under these conditions what value can be attached to the actions of a group having neither legal power nor title and deriving its seeming importance from the fact that, thanks to the press censorship and restrictions on the right of meeting and of association, it alone can make itself heard and can represent its actions and manifestations, and their reception by public opinion, as it pleases?"

"It is true that, recently, the Council of Flanders announced that it would present itself for election. It appeared, from an official announcement, that a meeting had been held at a day's notice in one of the halls of the theater at Brussels. Anyone who liked went in, Belgians or foreigners, men, women and children, in all, about 600 or 700 persons. It was these unknown persons, brought together anyhow, with neither control nor guarantee, who, in a few minutes, as an interlude in a speech, declared the election of 22 deputies to the Council of Flanders and 52 provincial councilors. In this manner, unknown to its population, the wishes of the arrondissement of Brussels, which numbers 200,000 electors and nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants, were expressed. All honest men will admit that such proceedings are a farce. In no organized and free country can resolutions at meetings arbitrarily composed and deliberating without right or competence, take the place of the legally constituted representative bodies of the country. The estab-

lished powers neither have disappeared nor can disappear in Belgium; the communal councils and the provincial councils are in working order, they are elected on a system of either direct or secret general suffrage; let them meet again. The provincial council of Antwerp, the essentially Flemish communal councils of Antwerp, Malines, Saint-Nicolas, Turnhout, those of Brussels and its suburbs and numerous other communes have already shown the unanimity of their feelings with regard to the projects for administrative separation, in no doubtful fashion. "The German authorities have, however, forbidden them to deal with this question. Let this prohibition be removed. The attitude of the Council of Flanders will everywhere meet with a striking manifestation of disagreement in all those public organs which are in touch with public opinion. The deputies and senators bear witness, by their signatures at the foot of this protest, that they repulse all attack upon our national institutions. It is certain that the manifestations of people without a mandate, who have all, or almost all, accepted promotion and advancement from the German administration in Belgium, cannot rightfully be given precedence over the legitimate representatives of the nation. What would you and what would all patriotic Belgians think, if part of Germany being occupied, Germans could be found who would claim help from the enemy with a view to dividing the Empire and reversing its Constitution? History tells us the fragile nature of the arbitrary arrangements which the invader tries to impose on temporarily vanquished populations and you do not need to search far into your own annals to see what action is taken by a proud and patriotic people."

"According to Article 25 of the Belgian Constitution: 'All powers emanate from the nation. They are exercised in the manner established by the Constitution.'"

"Outside this axiom, which is the basis of the institutions of all free peoples, everything is arbitrary and fantastic, and this fundamental rule forms part of the legal arrangements which, according to the terms of the Hague convention, the invader must see are respected."

"Excellency, 'We do not have to foretell what policy your Government will follow in this matter. But as the legal representatives of the nation we intend to raise an energetic and indignant protest against the actions of those who, in full war time, are endeavoring to divide our suffering country. We refuse absolutely to allow them any right whatever to act in the name of the country, or to speak in the name of all or part of our populations. "Signed by the deputies and senators present in the country."

NEW ALIENS ORDER ISSUED IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A new order in council under the Aliens Restriction Act affecting the employment of aliens came into operation on March 1. This order substantially reproduces as regards persons of alien nationality, the provisions of the restricted occupations order in a convenient administrative form. It applies to certain trades or occupations set out in the schedule and to all male aliens of whatever nationality between the ages of 18 and 61 employed therein. Copies of this schedule can be obtained at the Ministry of National Service, and will be obtainable at any employment exchange.

It will be remembered that the Minister of National Service has the advantage of being assisted by an advisory committee, which is representative of other government departments concerned, and also of allied and neutral interests.

The provisions of the order are to the following effect:

(1) On and after March 1, 1918, no male alien between the ages of 18 and 61 may take up employment in any of the specified trades or occupations, or transfer from one specified trade or occupation to another, or from one employer to another in a specified trade or occupation unless he has obtained permission from the Minister of National Service through an employment exchange. An alien who on March 1, 1918, is already employed in a specified trade or occupation may continue in that employment (without applying for permission), unless and until he receives notice to the contrary.

(2) On and after March 1, 1918, no person may engage a male alien between the ages of 18 and 61 for work of the specified trades or occupations unless the alien has permission from the Minister of National Service to be so employed. Applications for permission must be made by the alien in person to an employment exchange.

(3) Any person who on March 1, 1918, is employing a male alien between the ages of 18 and 61 in any of the specified trades or occupations, must send to the Ministry of National Service certain particulars contained in the sixth schedule to the order with regard to any such alien. Employers may send the required particulars either upon their own paper, or, if they prefer, upon forms which can be obtained by applying to the secretary, Ministry of National Service, Victoria Street, London, S. W. The object of the order is to utilize the available services of aliens to the best advantage in the national interests. In the first instance it affects only aliens who are purporting to take up fresh employment in the specified trades or occupations on or after March 1, 1918. The order does not require an employer to discharge any alien already in his employment, and it is important that employers should not do so. If and when an employer is required to release an alien from work of national importance, he will receive due notice from the Ministry of National Service.

SIGNOR BEVIONE ON ITALY'S AIMS

Italy, He Says, Should Look for
"Transformation of Austria
Into a Federal State Rather
Than Her Destruction"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The feature of the second day's debate in the Italian Chamber was the reading of the Treaty of London by Signor Bevilacqua, which took place on the resumption of the debate on the government declarations. In his subsequent speech, Signor Bevilacqua, among other matters, dealt with the Italo-Slav question. He expressed the view that Italy, who was so often accused of imperialism, came best out of the revelations made by the publication of the secret documents. Baron Sonnino had, in the negotiations, obtained the Trentino for Italy as far as the Brenner, Istria, Trieste, Fiume, and Dalmatia north of Zara and south of Trau. This represented national defense and safety for Italy. If the Italians were in a minority north of Bozen, the Brenner marked the natural and geographical frontier of the kingdom. If the Slavs were in a majority in Dalmatia, there were undoubtedly purely Italian spots on the coast. This war, Signor Bevilacqua maintained, had shown the absolute necessity for some compensation on the opposite shore to make up for the inadequacy of the Italian littoral on the Adriatic with regard to national safety. Italian diplomacy had suffered least, the speaker affirmed, as the result of the Bolshevik revelations, and their Government had shown itself less imperialistic and annexationist and freer from the unscrupulous methods of the old diplomacy. The course followed by the war had not crowned the program of the Entente with victory. The collapse of Russia and the negotiations of Breslau-Litovsk opened a fresh period in the course of the war and the history of the world. The mask had fallen from the face of Germany, pulled off by the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks had done immense harm, but some compensation had followed. Mr. Trotsky had forced von Kuehlmann to confess the German wishes for immense annexations, and after Count von Hertling's words there was no longer any doubt what Berlin wanted; the military caste had triumphed, the freedom of the seas had been shown to be a weapon with which to overthrow England. Poland, Lithuania, Courland were to pass under German domination.

Signor Bevilacqua went on to deal at greater length with German aims, and expressed his surprise that the Avanti (the organ of the extreme section of the official Socialist Party) should have passed over such a program almost without comment.

The speaker declared that the Entente had lost much of its annexationist intentions and that the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson were a proof of its return to the right way. These speeches had created a certain amount of uneasiness in Italy on account of their favorable tone toward Austria. This was the essential point of their policy and it permeated all their problems. A strong section of Italian journalism was protesting against those speeches and asking Italy to place herself at the head of a movement among the oppressed nationalities in Austria in order to obtain the demolition of the monarchy. The speaker did not consider that this was a possibility. After 42 months of war the whole of the anti-German group were solid, but of the anti-Austrian group only themselves remained whole and they had received a severe blow.

How, he asked, was such a situation to be changed, and he declared they could only adapt their program to the facts as they were while retaining their fundamental aspirations. The collapse of Russia and the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson had, he said, brought about a revolution of feeling among the Slavs of Austria. The committees of exiled Slavs who previously had turned toward Paris, London, and Washington for aid were now turning toward Italy. They could not pretend to see this change. Their history and inclination led them instinctively in the direction of a fundamental agreement with Italy. In this way a serious moral blow would be dealt to Vienna and Budapest, and the populations suffering under the dominion of the police would feel their strength and energy increased a hundredfold; voluntary legions of Czechs and Jugo-Slavs might also be constituted to fight on the Italian front, and this might cause serious disturbance in the Austrian Army.

Signor Bevilacqua thought they must look for the transformation of Austria into a federal state, rather than for her destruction; in this State each nationality not reunited to its mother country would enjoy absolute autonomy. The essential thing, he said, was that the reconstitution of the monarchy should not be left to Austria as a matter concerning her own internal affairs, but should be discussed at the conference as a matter concerning the whole of the Entente. When this should have come about Austria would have ceased to be a power opposed to freedom, the anti-slave of Germany. Turning to the question of Dalmatia, Signor Bevilacqua declared himself opposed to renunciations made beforehand; the territorial question must be a corollary, and not a preliminary, to the negotiations; renunciations would hamper them with regard to the Allies as well as to Austria. When the points essential to their safety were secured, Italy should be as conciliatory as possible to the Jugo-Slavs with regard to territorial questions. Signor Bevilacqua emphasized the need for resistance. If the fronts did not remain firm and the nation did not resist, there would be no end to German militarism, and it would mean ruin for the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. If the fronts held firm and the nations resisted, the military caste would fall and it would be easy to conclude a peace with the democracy.

Resistance, he said, was possible and assured, if the Governments would be decided as to their action, and moderate and wise as to the ends to be obtained by the war; if the representatives of the nation would set an example of unity, and if the people would understand that this was not a war of annexationists against annexationists, but of liberty against tyranny. The danger was great for them all, but it could be overcome if they were all united and realized what would follow from a German victory. That would be a disaster for every one. Let them make it impossible by a united effort and so save human liberty.

A short discussion followed, in which one of the speakers, Signor Buonini, advocated the constitution of an international army with international arms factories as a means of maintaining peace, and expressed the wish that Italy should endeavor to bring about a conference between the nations of the Entente and the United States of America in order to establish the basis for a permanent peace.

AUSTRIAN BILL ON FARM PHOSPHATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—The Austrian Minister of Agriculture has introduced a bill for the nationalization of the supply of phosphates, which can be used as fertilizers. The working of such substances, either of animal or mineral origin (phosphatic deposits in caverns, and phosphates of every description) is to be reserved to the State. This is done with the view to preventing—in the national interest—private speculation in phosphates, which are necessary for the improvement of the soil, and should be systematically employed on the cultivation of foodstuffs and fodder. The scarcity of fertilizers, owing to the war and the impossibility of satisfying the reasonable demands of the farmers, have induced the Ministry of Agriculture to assign to the General Union of Agricultural Societies of Austria, in Vienna, the largest part of the production of basic slag of the first six months of 1918, to compensate for the insufficient quantity of artificial fertilizers. This basic slag is to be divided by the above named union among the agricultural associations, as well as among the other unions of important agricultural concerns for the utilization of the small existing quantities of artificial fertilizers. It is left to the option of the works to sell the remaining part of the production, either directly or through dealers, to large businesses only.

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GOVERNMENT AIDS NEW SCHOOL PLAN

Training Course in Employment
Management to Open at the
University of Rochester—
Others Are to Be Provided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Various government departments are cooperating in an intensive training course of employment management. The first of the schools for this training will open on Tuesday, at the University of Rochester. Other courses will be opened shortly at Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, and the Boston Employment Managers Association.

The first course will be continued for six weeks, and will include the practice and theory of employment management. Fifteen Rochester factories, will provide the laboratory work and assist the University of Rochester in presenting the theory of personnel management.

Only men selected by managers of war contract plants, and who possess enthusiasm, industrial experience, good education, liberal points of view and the ability to command men, will be accepted. The Department of Labor is sending two of its field agents in the federal employment service, and it is announced that the Navy Department intends sending assistant superintendents from navy yards. Twenty prospective employment managers have already been accepted and enrolled.

The purpose of the plan is to add a fourth general division to every industrial enterprise personnel, consisting of employment or service management. This department will cover all those activities which have to do with human relations; legislation, safety, education, recreation, hiring and discharging, discipline, wage system, pensions, etc., bringing them all under one specialist.

Although this type of work is new, it had some development before the war, and during the last three years an association of employment managers was organized in Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Cleveland. A representative of the industrial service section of the Ordnance Department has remarked that all cases of labor difficulty which have been brought to their attention could have been avoided if the factory in question had already established a modern employment department.

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JUGO-SLAVS CALL FOR INDEPENDENCE

Members of Austrian Reichsrat Present Memorandum Stating Their Case to the Various Delegations at Brest-Litovsk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Switzerland.—The Serbian Press Bureau in Geneva has succeeded in procuring the text of the memorandum presented by the Jugo-Slav members of the Austrian Reichsrat to the various delegations which met at Brest-Litovsk, the publication of which was forbidden to the Austro-Hungarian press. The document, which, despite the fact that its authors are still living under the jurisdiction of the Austro-Hungarian authorities, constitutes a frank demand for the establishment of an independent and sovereign Jugo-Slav state, reads as follows:

"On Nov. 3, the assembly of Soviets accepted the axiom designed to serve as a proposition of peace. Those axioms proclaim as constituting an annexation and an acquisition by force all cases in which any state retains a people within its borders by force; in which the recognition of the right to a national plebiscite is refused to a people against its will, be that will expressed by means of the press, in national assemblies, or by resistance to, or arising against the oppressor; in which a people is refused the right to give itself the form of political government it desires. The Russian Government has solemnly proclaimed its decision to sign the peace that would put an end to this war only on the foregoing conditions, equally just for all peoples. That Government has also proposed that representatives of all the nations and peoples that have been dragged into this war, or that suffer from it, shall be represented at the peace negotiations.

"Seeing that in reply to the telegraphic circular of the Soviet of Peoples Commissaries of Nov. 28, 1917, the Austro-Hungarian Government proclaimed its adhesion to the Russian program of a peace without annexations and indemnities with the guarantee of the right of peoples to dispose of themselves, the Jugo-Slav delegations of Vienna and of Zagreb (Agram), together with the representatives of the Czech and Ukrainian peoples, solemnly declared, in the presence of the common Austro-Hungarian Government, on Dec. 3, 1917, that they insist on the complete realization of the right of their peoples to dispose of themselves, and that they demand adequate guarantees therefor. On that occasion, and on several subsequent occasions, they claimed in the most categorical manner to participate in the peace negotiations conducted by representatives of the peoples of Austria-Hungary. Despite these claims expressive of the desires of the overwhelming majority of the peoples, the Austro-Hungarian Government has not only categorically refused participation to representatives of the peoples at the peace negotiations, but has announced, in the most decided manner, that it is not disposed to recognize the right of the peoples living within the frontiers of this State to dispose of themselves, its pretext being that the existing constitutions offer them a sufficient certainty of being able to develop freely in the future also within the monarchy.

"In view of these facts, and considering that in the course of the peace negotiations the fate and the existence of our people will be decided, we consider it our sacred duty to set forth openly our point of view concerning this matter.

"Since the Sixth Century the peoples of the Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs (known under the common name of Jugo-Slavs) have inhabited the region to the north and east of the Adriatic. Subjugated successively by the power of the Turks and Germans, and partly also by that of the Romans, this people has, in the course of its century-old enslavement, endured great suffering. When sections of this people have succeeded in attaining liberty to live in a state of their own, culture and civilization have flourished among them; whereas under the Turks the subjugated sections have been reduced to open servitude and 'classed as 'raias,' while under the Germans they were reduced to the rôle of serfdom and proletarians under other names and under diverse forms. Despite this terrible oppression, a lively spark of the idea of liberty, and a perpetual tendency to national unification was able to maintain itself among the entire people. The outbreak of the world war brought fresh and hard trials to our people divided up among various state organizations. Under the terrifying pressure of military organization the flower of our youth, certain sections of which found themselves fighting against one another, was exterminated. At the same time there began, in the monarchy, a severe persecution of Jugo-Slavs; thousands of families were exterminated; men, women, and children were assassinated with or without sentence being passed upon them, and their goods pillaged and destroyed. A still greater number of Jugo-Slavs were imprisoned under conditions of terrible torture. Thousands of others had to abandon their native soil. Millions of citizens were taken as hostages for the security of the Austro-Hungarian Army; they were tortured, and some of them were assassinated. In this sanguinary civil war, conducted against a people deprived of all defense, the authorities were able to achieve an easy victory. We have an absolute right to affirm that of all peoples the Jugo-Slav people has suffered most heavily.

"When the Russian revolution broke out, and it seemed that the dawn of

liberty had come for the proletariat also among the peoples, our people took courage, and began an open struggle for its independence. On May 30 the president of the Jugo-Slav Club read in the Vienna Parliament a declaration demanding the union of all those regions of the monarchy inhabited by Slovenes, Croats and Serbs in an independent state under the scepter of the Hapsburgs, in a state free from all foreign domination and based on democratic foundations. Innumerable public declarations, the popular will united, irrespective of distinctions of party or class, in demanding a free and independent state. Despite the desperate resistance of the privileged German and Magyar peoples, despite the unheard-of pressure of the censorship and the continual threat of prison and starvation, the distinct will of the people found vent in public.

"At this point we must solemnly protest against the argument that the so-called constitutions of the monarchy afford the nationalities the possibility of free development. On the contrary, these constitutions guarantee to the two privileged peoples the use of the organized force of the State for the oppression and exploitation of the proletarian peoples. The Austrian Council of State is composed of two chambers with equal rights. The members of the one are nominated by the Government. No law can be sanctioned without the consent of this upper house. The lower is elected, it is true, on the basis of universal franchise, but that merely in appearance; the electoral districts are so arranged, for instance, that 43,000 Germans have the same representation as 55,000 Jugo-Slavs, 60,000 Czechs, 105,000 Ukrainians, and the 120,000 Slovenes in Carinthia. It is thus that the majority is artificially transformed into a minority. The realization of the equality of the nationalities, and all the equality of the constitution, is balked by reason of the resistance of the constitutionally privileged peoples.

"Within this monarchy, another section of our people is subject to the Magyar-Croat constitution. This constitution and the situation to which it has given rise are truly a disgrace to civilization. Sixty per cent of the peoples of Hungary are non-Magyars, and they possess only 7 per cent of the voting power, while the Croats, by means of the Croatian Diet, have a guarantee of autonomy. The third section of our people, in Bosnia-Herzegovina, is exposed to absolutism pure and simple. Moreover, the Jugo-Slavs in Austria are artificially divided up into seven different districts, so that in the majority of cases they have but small minorities in the Diets. Thus, for instance, the Slovene element, in Carinthia, constituting a third of the population, has but two representatives in the Diet. The Jugo-Slavs in the provinces of Gorizia and Istria, where they constitute respectively two-thirds and three-quarters of the population, have but a minority of the seats in the Diet. Even in Carinthia, where 98 per cent of the population is Slovene, the constitution of which Count Czernin boasts so much is applied so deftly to the Diet of Carinthia that the 53 great German proprietors elect a quarter of the deputies, and enjoy besides the right of veto with regard to the most essential questions, notably that of the modification of the provincial administration. To affirm that the constitutions of Austria-Hungary guarantee to the nationalities their free development is really to deprive the right of peoples to dispose of themselves. Only those who count on the other parties being informed, and who intentionally mean to deceive the enemy, can affirm such things.

"In view of all this we repeat, by means of the present memorandum and in the most solemn manner, our demand, on the occasion of the opening of peace negotiations, for a complete guarantee to the peoples of Austria-Hungary of the full right of disposing freely of themselves. Our people in the Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia, that virtually belong to other important Jugo-Slav districts, has already previously made use of its right to dispose freely of itself when, in 1877, for the first time it elected its king from the house of Hapsburg, and again on the occasion of the Pragmatic Sanction of 1712. On that occasion it again made conditions for the safeguarding of its independence, conditions that were explicitly accepted by the second contracting party.

"Despite the complete oppression it has suffered for centuries at the hands of the common Germano-Magyar Government, and despite the spoliation of rights affirmed by documents, our people has never renounced its independence, so that even from a historic and legal point of view it has a complete right to demand that it shall dispose of itself freely.

"The latter part of the memorandum begins with a summary of the Jugo-Slav program.

"To sum up," it reads, "our program is as follows:

- "1. An immediate, general, and democratic peace, complete disarmament, a guarantee and international assurance of the free development of all peoples, great and small.

- "2. The recognition and perfect assurance of the complete and free application of the right of peoples to dispose of themselves, especially in the matter of ascertaining whether they wish for a free state and in what form that state is to be constituted.

- "3. We demand for our state nothing that belongs to another people and that does not belong to us; we only demand for our state the territory occupied by Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in compact masses and without break of continuity.

- "4. The sea, and especially the Adriatic Sea, must be free. In cases where traffic via ports situated to the north of the Adriatic in territories inhabited by compact masses of our people would be of great use for the economic development of distant peoples, we should be ready to conclude with

these treaties guaranteeing them free commercial traffic via these ports.

"A peace designed to perpetuate the present situation would not constitute a peace for the peoples of this monarchy. Such a peace would be the beginning of a life-and-death struggle on the part of the Slavs of Austria-Hungary, and would constitute an insurmountable obstacle to the social development of the peoples in question. At the same time the international peace would be constantly threatened by such a state of affairs. Is it conceivable that the international organization of peace can guarantee a situation morally untenable? All the peace treaties in the world that have aimed at protecting brute force have been rapidly torn up by their own immorality. Although during the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk the official representatives of the monarchy may nullify the demands of the majority of the peoples of Austria-Hungary, and although the voice of the proletariat among the nations may not seem to meet with special consideration among the other participants, we nevertheless hope that the world will see that the universal democratic peace aimed at is an impossibility if the present situation of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is maintained, a situation that bears within itself the germs of fresh conflicts. It is for that reason that this state of things, which is but a mockery of democracy and which constantly menaces our neighbors, necessitates at once the logical application of the great democratic axioms of liberty and of the right of peoples to dispose of themselves, not only on the other side of the former frontier of the Russian State, but on this side also.

"As a matter of fact we note with profound satisfaction that the recent development of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk confirms the sound foundation and irrevocable character of our demands. It appears that the fate of the numerous peoples that have suffered during the war will not be decided exclusively by the diplomats of the old great powers, but only in common with the representatives of the peoples invited to participate. The Ukrainian people has appeared on the scene; the right of the peoples of Lithuania and Courland to participate in the negotiations is recognized in theory, and on Jan. 17, it was officially announced that the monarchy had succeeded in reaching an agreement with the Ukrainians according to which the two parties were prepared to enter into a state of peace that should guarantee the development of friendly and durable relations, and that, on the basis of complete reciprocity, they should discuss the various political and cultural questions that interest them. As an instance of all this, Count Czernin has cited the discussion concerning the way in which the fate of the Polish minorities that will fall to the share of the new Ukrainian State is to be guaranteed.

"We see thus that under this veil the chimera of 'non-interference' has been broken through. It is for that reason that we propose with the greatest insistence that the elected representatives of the peoples of Austria-Hungary also, and notably those of the Jugo-Slavs, should be permitted to participate in the peace negotiations with a view to reaching an agreement as to the unrestricted, guaranteed and freely applied right of the peoples of Austria-Hungary to dispose of themselves.

"(Signed) DR. KOROSCEK.
"For the Jugo-Slav Club.
"Vienna, Jan. 31, 1918."

SWITZERLAND AND ITS MILK SUPPLY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Switzerland, before the war, was par excellence the land of milk, not only for quality and quantity of production, but also for the daily consumption of the population. This last had reached its maximum just before the war began. In some towns in Central Switzerland the average daily consumption of fresh milk per head of the population amounted to nearly a liter. The present scarcity of milk, butter, cheese and fats, involves all kinds of restrictions and reductions in supply, and has made great changes in the dietary of the people.

The production of milk has decreased greatly during the war owing to the diminished supply of fodder. Olicake and other dry fodders are no longer imported, and the pasture is scantier owing to the lack of artificial manures. The area of grass lands too is less, some 50,000 hectares having been broken up for the cultivation of grain and potatoes, which yield a larger profit than dairy-farming. Another 40,000 hectares are being broken up this year so that there is no immediate prospect of any increase in the supply of milk and dairy products. Meanwhile, the demand for milk, especially in the populous centers, has increased very greatly during the war, and the manufacture of butter and cheese has suffered accordingly. Before the war Switzerland imported over 5000 tons of butter a year, and more than twice that quantity of fats and salad oils. Owing to the war these imports have ceased entirely. Consequently more milk must be used for butter, whilst the demand for milk is going up all the time.

Many private families now are making their own butter, and thousands of small butter machines which make about half a pound of butter at a time have been sold. The peasants, too, are using milk as fodder, as pigs bring higher profits than milk or butter.

APPOINTMENT IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Sir William Weir has been appointed a member of the Munitions Council in charge of aircraft production, at the same time retaining his position on the Air Council. Sir Herbert Hambling has vacated the office of Member of Council in charge of finance.

TENTING TONIGHT

The sun has gone down behind the crouching hills; the lower heavens still smolder and glow with fire and fiery gold, while the cooler upper spaces have begun to glint with the magic of stars. The islands lie squat and black beneath the western sky, like scattered ducks which have dropped to sleep among the reeds, and in the silence of a conscious, perfect peace the wide river valley welcomes in the soft, cool flooding of an August night.

Around a jutting point of Savage Island appears a stooping figure. One shoulder balances a thick slab of cedar, while the other arm hugs a bulky stump. Behind follow two lads with a log, and presently other figures round the point, each bearing his or her share of the river harvest. The wood is heaped upon the pebbled beach a dozen yards from the ink-like shallows, a match is struck and presently one tall clear yellow tongue squirms through the interstices and wavers like some wind-blown lily before the watching group. Now other persons emerge from the tents and the trees behind. There are more children than women and more



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Firelit faces against the blackness

women than men. They encircle the pile, sitting and sprawling on blankets and coats. A dozen orange and crimson lilies are now dancing joyously in the center, scattering their shining dust out and upward toward the cooler dust of stars. Dainty little flame flowers of blue and green cling along the outer pieces. There is no smoke, only tireless movement and exquisite beauty and restful roar and heat. Night softly shuts to the door of day.

Firelit faces stand out against the blackness—those beloved faces that time and distance can neither dim nor destroy. There is the patriarchal countenance of my grandfather, his gray eyes more tender than ever; the strong, quiet face of a grandmother; my father's, topped by a red bandanna whose knots stick up like rabbit ears; my mother's, framed in a home-knit fascinator; the Greek-like profiles of my very tall but very young uncles; the half-smiling face of my aunt of Many Fairy Tales; the eager, merry countenances of little girls and boys—glowing like seraphs and cherubs—and the faces of cousins and adopted relatives and "just" friends, including Nannie's—Nannie, who was nurse, friend and mother to all the clan.

For a little, there is such quietness that you can hear the purr of the rapids a mile below. A child exclaims at a shooting star; a hand reaches out and thrusts a stick farther into the fire; a voice asks "Are you warm enough, Mother?" and finally some one speaks the thought of all that gypsy band: "What shall we sing?" Instantly there are a dozen suggestions. But no matter, there is time for all and a dozen more on top of them—from "Swanee River" to "Three Blind Mice," from single-toned snatches of old love lyrics to a full-throated chorus of "The Wallowing Window-Blind"; from "Johnny Smoker" and "Ben Bolt" and "The Spanish Cavalier" all the way up to "In the Gloaming" and "Maryland, My Maryland." No one ever attempted rag-time, I am grateful to say, and gramophones had not been invented! There were no great singers among us, while there were quite a few who couldn't sing at all, and yet I think that Nan and Granny were the only ones who never even made an attempt.

And between the singing there would be calm pools of silence when one could feel the watching night draw closer to the tossing rim of firelight. Then you would rise on an elbow and twist your head over your shoulder to note the grotesque bulking shadows where there should have been only alder clumps, and the mysterious expanse of ink and star spots where the thoroughfare sparkled innocently enough by day. "What's that?" you whisper, hearing a strange creaking noise overhead. A shadow suddenly looms against the stars, swerves sharply and is gone—its intangible as a dream. A moment later a rasping bark of panic or derision returns upon the night, and you know that the great Blue Heron had stumbled upon your party. As you stumble down again in the lee of a protecting shoulder some one is softly singing the Canadian Boat Song:

Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near and the daylight's past,
And you close your eyes and sniff the wood smoke, and somehow feel that it's all too good to be true—almost. And after that comes the pleading notes of "We're Tenting Tonight." You remember all the nights you have slept in tents—hear the rain spitting on the taut tent canvas only an inch from your nose—hear the east wind sighing through the branches—Many are the hearts looking for the right, To see the dawn of peace.

Tenting tonight—
and you must have been asleep, for

there is movement and flying sparks and talking. You get to your feet and pull off your cap and your grandfather starts "Forever With the Lord," and we sing to the end. After a prayer and a blessing the procession moves toward the pale patches of tent beneath the sleeping elms. You linger just a moment to warm your back, and then as you wade slowly through the dew-wet grass your nostrils grow clear of wood smoke and catch the damp night odors of milkweed stalks and alder bushes. You turn at the door of the tent. The embers are glaring at you from the deserted beach. The stars have grown bigger and brighter than ever and the air much colder. Sometimes your woolly blankets seem very inviting—and you turn in.—O. P.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE OUTLOOK IN HOLLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AMSTERDAM, Holland.—Under the new Constitution which was adopted in Holland in December the curious anomaly is produced by which women, though ineligible as voters, are eligible for election as Members of Parliament. The constitutional barrier which had hitherto made it impossible for legislation to be introduced enfranchising women has, however, now been removed, and Dutch women are endeavoring to bring about this reform.

At the annual meeting of the Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht in Amsterdam, Dr. Aletta Jacobs said that they would have to conduct an energetic campaign during the year, for which they must join in earnest cooperation. They must endeavor, with united forces, to bring their struggle to a decisive conclusion at the earliest possible moment. There was no doubt that for this end they would once more have to go out in public. It was becoming ever clearer that the men in the Cabinet and in Parliament forgot them when they did not see them and hear their voices.

A letter has been sent by the committee of the Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht to every member of Parliament expressing regret at the exclusion of women from the franchise; pointing out that, when State after State was recognizing the rights of women, the Dutch Chamber refused to do so merely for party considerations, as no objections to the reform itself could be maintained; further, that now that every constitutional obstacle had been removed there was no reason any longer to keep the women of Holland in an inferior condition to the women of other countries.

WORKERS MEET TO EXPRESS LOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—Some of the active workers in the Worcester branch of the International Bible Students Association will hold a meeting this week to determine upon some means of vindicating their loyalty to the Government, which they claim has been attacked since the Government confiscated copies of the book, "The Finished Mystery," which it found in the hall occupied by the local branch and in members' homes. The members who resent the charge decided upon holding the meeting at the weekly session of the branch on Sunday.

Fred P. Kindred, secretary of the board of elders, declared at the meeting Sunday that the Worcester branch readily agreed to cut out the offending pages, and made no attempt to sell the book after the Government's interdiction. He cited the fact that five members of families represented in the Worcester branch had volunteered for military service and nine had been drafted. Asked whether the members would claim exemption on religious grounds, Mr. Kindred said that they would if true to their religion, but that there was nothing in it to deter them from joining the army and making themselves useful otherwise.

SENATOR SHAFROTH AIDS SUFFRAGISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Shafroth of Colorado, a strong supporter of the woman's suffrage amendment, had inserted in the Record, today, resolutions adopted by citizens of Colorado, urging the Senate to lose no time in passing the amendment. The Senator from Colorado said that the western states are almost unanimously in favor of the suffrage amendment. Those, he said, who are in a position to know the beneficial results of woman suffrage in the states where it has been tried are content that its adoption by the nation at large and by all the nations of the world will prove a great forward step and an asset in the solution of many perplexing problems.

RAISE FOR WOMEN TEACHERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
FITCHBURG, Mass.—After a debate of more than two hours the Finance Committee of the Fitchburg School Board which comprises the full board membership has voted to increase the maximum salary of women teachers by \$50. This makes a maximum of \$1100 a year for women teachers in the high school. The motion for the increase was carried by one vote. The deciding ballot was cast by Mayor Foss. The contest for the teachers was led by the woman member of the board, Miss Elizabeth A. H. Sleeper.

SUPREME COURT RECESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—E. D. White, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has announced that the court would take a recess from April 1 until April 15 next.

DRY REFERENDUM DEBATE TO BEGIN

Massachusetts House of Representatives Is Ready to Take Up the Question of Ratifying Federal Prohibition Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Since national prohibition was not an issue in last fall's political campaign in Massachusetts, the House of Representatives comes in on Tuesday afternoon, to debate ratification of the federal prohibitory amendment much as an impartial jury assembles for its deliberations. This fact has greatly impressed many members who, considering the subject to be in no wise a party question at this time, are extremely anxious to avoid the issue next fall, when they believe all political odds should be based upon a pure win-the-war program, without the liquor platform dominating it. The likelihood of a fairly complete turnover in many senatorial and representative districts next year, unless ratification is voted now, is said to be already embarrassing some members. Those who have professed indifference at the national prohibition issue are finding such an attitude as impossible as, it was for the United States to remain neutral in the great war. As these troublesome questions become more seriously considered, the ratification cause grows stronger at the State House and not the least promising sign to the prohibitionists is the turn about face of certain influential editorial opinion in the State.

In the meantime, the parliamentarians on the wet side are reported to be delving deeply into prospects of defeating ratification this year by possible points of order or other technicalities designed to make the House and Senate seasaw between something and nothing, that is between ratification and a spurious referendum, until the session wanes, or until liquor "influence" has got in its work. And the dries, with equal industry, are burning the midnight oil in an endeavor to anticipate every strategic move of their opponents.

Action in the House on Tuesday comes first upon the resolution of the Council for National Prohibition, proposing ratification of the federal amendment, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation or exportation of intoxicating liquors in the United States, or its possessions, "for beverage purposes." The question is on substituting this resolution for the referendum resolve, which provides for submitting to the voters next fall, on the state ballot, this question:

"Is it expedient that the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, forbidding the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor be ratified by the General Court?"

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Social service of the young girl in war time is being given special consideration by the settlement houses in Cambridge. In line with this the Girls Activities Committee of Cambridge held a meeting for volunteer workers among girls in neighborhood houses at the home of Miss Alberta Houghton last Wednesday evening and listened to a talk by Mrs. Eva Whitling White, social worker of Boston and director of the extended use of school buildings in this city. Mrs. White spoke of the attractions the streets hold for many girls, and especially now when they are diversified by the different kinds of uniforms worn by young men from all over the United States in training for service for their country. She used to think, she said, that the custom was one

brought by immigrants from across the water but she finds that girls of American parentage often have the same tendency and that the remedy lies back of the girl, in the home, with the mother.

The mother, Mrs. White said, must be made to take the responsibility for her daughter and to do it rightly, and must be led to understand some things which she now gives little if any thought. The girl, too, must develop, at this particular juncture, a patriotic attitude that will extend to all her relations with young people, and particularly to the soldier.

For the benefit of the music scholarship fund, a pupil's recital was given at Cambridge Neighborhood House on Saturday afternoon, under the direction of Miss Margaret Boorum.

The North End Garden Association will give its annual entertainment to raise funds for the summer work in Players Hall, Newton, on April 13. It will be in connection with the library clubhouse groups and will consist largely of folk dances and songs of the allied nations. Miss Rebecca Helman will be in charge. Miss Helman is to leave on the 13th of April to take up work in Washington similar to that she has done here, but with special reference to patriotic service.

The association plans to have even more out of town gardens this year than it had last, and accordingly to raise more food for residents of the North End.

The second radio class at North Bennett Street Industrial School is about ready for graduation, and already a third is being formed. Young men who take the course are fitted to enter the classes at Tech.

Apalachi Camp Fire Girls of Hale House are arranging to start a class for the study of literature.

A reunion of those who were at Halecroft, the Hale House camp in New Hampshire, last summer, held a reunion at Hale House on Friday evening with a camp supper, camp games and camp songs. About 60 were in attendance.

HEAVIER UNIFORMS FOR ARMY FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A board of inquiry of the Quartermaster-General's Department, after making an investigation of army clothing, has recommended warmer and more durable army clothing and blankets. The findings of the board were announced by Quartermaster-General Goethals on Saturday. The board recommends that the weight of the cloth of the army overcoat be increased from 30 to 32 ounces. If the recommendations, which have Quartermaster-General Goethals' approval as to weight, are adopted, the army uniform cloth will be 20 ounces to the yard, instead of 16, as is the case at present.

BUTTER PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CHATHAM, Ont.—The fact that butter was selling on the market at 60 cents a pound when it could be purchased in the stores at 50 cents has resulted in a threatened boycott of the market. Bad roads prevented many farmers from reaching the city, and the few who did succeed in reaching the stands took advantage of the scarcity and raised the prices, which caused great indignation among the citizens.

PERU DELAYS FINANCE BILL

LIMA, Peru.—The Senate in secret session has decided to delay for some time the passage of the government bill authorizing the issue of gold certificates as currency guaranteed by deposits in banks in the United States.

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Cannot be detected from natural flowers unless closely examined.

<p><i>Jonquils, 15c each</i></p> <p><i>Nasturtiums, 15c to 75c each</i></p> <p><i>Carnations, 15c each</i></p> <p><i>Roses, 15c to 1.25 each</i></p>	<p><i>Cosmos, 25c each</i></p> <p><i>Tulips, 35c each</i></p> <p><i>Narcissus, 25c each</i></p> <p><i>Cherry Blossoms, 45c each</i></p>
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Corsage Bouquets of Violets, Orchids and Gardenias, priced from 75c to 2.50

Also a very complete line of Flower Baskets, Lily Bowls, etc., for home decoration.

Flower Shop—Street Floor, New Building

Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

**"PEREDISHKA" NEW
BOLSHEVIST POLICY**

(Continued from page one)

said, had told him that he expected the establishment of German control within a day.

German Message to Russia

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German Government, according to a Berlin dispatch, has sent the following wireless message to the Russian Government respecting the reported statement of the American Ambassador to Russia on his attitude toward the ratification of the German-Russian peace:

"The Imperial Government cherishes the certain expectation that the Russian Government will give a quick answer corresponding with the peace treaty concluded with the Central Powers, to this statement, which signifies open incitement to the resumption of the war against Germany."

David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, issued a statement early in March at Volodga, warning the Russians that a German victory meant the return of monarchical conditions and advising them not to ratify the treaty arranged by Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky. The Congress of the Workmen and Soldiers' Councils was at that time meeting at Moscow and had the treaty under consideration.

Shortage of Money in Russia

MOSCOW, Russia (Thursday)—(By the Associated Press)—Mr. Dibenko, the former Commissioner of Marine, has been imprisoned in the Kremlin, charged with failure to obey orders and advance while commanding troops sent to resist the German entry into Narva. He will be tried by a revolutionary tribunal.

Orders have been issued for the arrest of 11 heads of bureaux in the food ministry, charged with bribery, speculation, the illegal appropriation of money and incompetency. Many of the accused men escaped before the order to arrest them could be carried out.

Prices of manufactured articles in Russian cities fell slightly with the signing of peace, but food prices were not affected. The shortage of money is forcing merchants to sell goods to raise actual cash for their expenses and this is said by some financiers to have been partially responsible for the decline in prices. Woolen goods and heavy shoes are dropping in prices, probably in part because of the mild weather.

Mr. Menjinsky, the Commissioner of Finance, has been endeavoring to relieve the shortage of the circulating medium by having the Government pay the Petrograd workmen in checks, but the workmen have refused to accept them. The Soviets in many cities are forcing the merchants to deposit their receipts in the banks and are making levies on the capitalists to provide the banks with currency.

**ACTION URGED ON
PRINCE LICHNOWSKY**

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A number of members of the Prussian Upper House, according to the Lokal Anzeiger, have decided to propose the exclusion of Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador in London at the beginning of the war, in accordance with the rule by which "any member who has shown himself unworthy can be excluded by a vote of his fellow-members." The newspaper adds that the proposal is sure to have an overwhelming majority.

A secret memorandum prepared by Prince Lichnowsky, in which he adversely criticized the German foreign policy, was published by a Stockholm newspaper recently. In it he blamed the German Government for starting the war. During a debate on the memorandum in the Reichstag last week it was said that he had apologized and had resigned his honors. He declared the memorandum was written for the family archives and not for publication.

**GERMAN SOCIALISTS
AND PEACE TREATIES**

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Independent Socialists were the only members of the Reichstag to vote on Friday against the approval of the peace treaties with Russia and Finland. The majority Socialists abstained from voting, while all the other parties voted unanimously for the treaties. After passing the treaties, the Reichstag adjourned until April 16.

During the debate on the treaties reference was made to the Armenian question. The Government reporter said the Turkish Government had assured the German Government that the Armenians would be treated considerably; that Turkish troops would be under the most strict discipline, and that Turkey would not make the Armenian population responsible for the excess of individuals.

COUNTY FUND MEETINGS

CONCORD, N. H.—The first of a series of county meetings to further the campaign instituted by the State Emergency Food Production Committee was held here today. Means for greatly increasing the amount of food produced in the State were discussed by members of local food production committees, representatives of farm bureaus and officers of the granges. Other meetings will be held as follows: March 26, Keene and Lebanon; March 27, Nashua and Claremont; March 28, Exeter and Woodville; March 29, Ossipee and Laconia; April 2, Rochester and Lancaster; April 3, Derry and Berlin.

DANISH TRADE RELATIONS
LONDON, England (Monday)—At a meeting of the Association of Danish Manufacturers, says a dispatch from

Copenhagen, Mr. Alexander, the president, reviewed Danish commercial relations and complained of the treatment of neutrals by belligerents. "Great Britain and the United States have made a commercial agreement in order to defend the rights of small neutral states," he said, "but up until now the effect has been to make the position of European neutrals worse. President Wilson surely desires that neutrals and especially the Scandinavian countries, shall be kept out of the war, but if we are successful in doing so the credit will not be due to America."

**DUTCH SHIPS NOT
LOST TO HOLLAND**

United States Legation at The Hague Issues Reassuring Statement to This Effect

THE HAGUE, Holland (Saturday)—The fears of Dutch shipowners that the ships seized by the United States are lost to them are quieted in a communication to the Dutch press from the American Legation here. The statement reads:

"It appears that fear exists that requisitioned Dutch ships will be lost permanently to their owners and the Dutch flag. The legation is advised officially that the United States have not taken title to any such ships under the present proclamation, but have merely taken them over for their temporary use."

"Liberal chartering rates will be paid and the ships returned at the termination of the present emergency, and not later than the end of the war. The United States will assume all war marine risks, and in the event of loss by enemy action in the war zone, as defined on March 1, 1918, the owners will be given the option of receiving payment of the value of the vessel or of having the vessel replaced as soon as possible after the termination of the war, meanwhile receiving interest on the value of the lost vessel. Dutch crews and officers will be maintained at the expense of the United States until a suitable opportunity for repatriation occurs."

The Attitude of Holland

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Statements by President Wilson and Lord Robert Cecil, the British Minister of Blockade, concerning the Dutch shipping situation, and explanatory communications issued later in the day by the American and British legations in The Hague, have done much to clear the air as was shown by the feeling on the Bourse, where a smart recovery in prices promptly set in.

"We are blamed for delaying the negotiations under German duress," complains the Hague Vaderland. "This argument loses all force when it is remembered that we can treat neither with the Entente nor the Central Powers without having to reckon with both."

Most of the newspapers affect to regard the promised grain supplies as much in the air. The Telegraaf sees a sinister portent in Germany's disquieting politeness regarding the sending out of Dutch ships to fetch the supplies, while the Courant thinks the best solution of the situation would be the establishment of some system, like the Belgian relief system, under guarantees of safety from both the belligerents.

"But," says the Courant, "they will probably prefer using our country as the table on which to play out their respective trump cards." The seizure of Dutch ships is characterized by the Nieuw Rotterdam's Courant as "an act of robbery and stain on the history of the United States that cannot be wiped out in decades."

On the other hand, it believes this solution is the best which, under the circumstances, could be attained. There is no resisting, it says, "organized injustice for the small country like ours when faced by practically half of the world."

"Not only have the associated governments removed the last semblance of right from their first deed and openly exposed themselves as militarists, with whom necessity knows no moral or legal law, but we avoid Holland itself becoming an accomplice to action which cannot bear the light of day."

The newspaper Handelsblad learns from a German source that after March 31, when the economic arrangement between Holland and Germany expires, the export of coal will cease.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—The seizure of Dutch tonnage in allied ports is strongly criticized in press comment here. The Social Demokraten, which is friendly to the Allies, says:

"These violent measures, even though it is true that in the last analysis they were called forth by brutal German methods of warfare and Germany's threatening attitude, nevertheless are a gross violation of a neutral's rights, and deeply compromise the high ideals which the Allies declare inspire them in their conflict against German militarism." The Svenska Dagbladet refers in its comment to "the gentleman who in the olden days on the highways and byways, with his finger on the trigger, used to demand the wayfarer's property."

HEAVY WRAPPING REQUIRED

BOSTON, Mass.—Paper shippers must provide heavier wrapping on their shipments to insure against damage, according to regulations issued by the New England Freight Association. The regulations forbid members of the association to pay damages to paper shippers for parcels not wrapped as specified. The association supports its requirements by rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**BRITISH PRESS ON
GERMAN OFFENSIVE**

Comments in Newspapers Express
Calm Confidence of the Nation
—Plea for Application of
Conscription to Ireland

LONDON, England (Monday)—Some of the newspaper comments regarding the German offensive on the western front follow:

The Times
The ultimate object of this rapid and intent enemy advance is clearly the great strategic point of Amiens and, though it is still remote, the situation is sufficiently serious to warrant a contemplation of this catastrophe. The fall of Amiens might have threefold consequences: It would bring the enemy to a point from which to threaten our northern line, it would assist them to strike at the Channel ports and it would endanger seriously the safety of Paris. The Times advises the British people to take seriously the long-range gun which has been bombarded Paris, and adds: "We may be quite certain that our own inviolate shores will soon learn what the new gun can do."

The Daily Chronicle
Assuming that the German losses are at least 150,000, the enemy has sustained a reverse, for he has not obtained a strategic success directly conducing to a decision, while he has lost 8 or 10 per cent of his effectiveness without similarly lowering the efficiency of the Allies.

This matter is of the greatest importance, for Germany at present is at the critical moment when the manpower pendulum is swinging in favor of the Allies. No weakness at the Anglo-French junction has yet been disclosed and the task before the enemy in the next days of the battle is more formidable than that already accomplished.

The Morning Post
This great battle teaches us all the vital nature of the western front. It is here the war is being decided. What would we give now for all those glorious legions we have sent to the ends of the earth at the behest of our amateurs in strategy? Even the dazzling glories of Jerusalem fade into insignificance in the light of this conflict on the Somme.

"We have all along urged that the western is the decisive front. The skill of our generals and the steadiness of our men are now barely enabling our armies to hold their own against this tremendous assault which our commanders had foreseen. The most urgent need is for men upon the western front. They must be got if our army and our country are to be saved. And to get them, one measure above all others is needed."

"We must apply the National Service Act to Ireland. When we do that, our Government will rest its further claims upon this country upon a rock of justice as well as of necessity."

The Manchester Guardian
The Manchester Guardian says a significant feature of the situation on the battle front is that after three days' fighting the enemy claims only 5000 prisoners more than after the same day, which means that the British withdrawal after the capture of the front west of St. Quentin was made in excellent order. The newspaper regards this as a good sign for the future.

The Evening Standard

The line has been withdrawn and may have to go back farther, but it is still intact. It is some advantage at least to have the cold truth; there can be no more illusion about a clean peace. The whole German nation now scents its prey, and plunder is solid behind Kaiserism. Even the most deluded must now see what a victory of militarism would mean. A people that can be thrown to the slaughter like the German people, as submissive to its own rulers as is ferocious to its enemies, is too terrible an engine of oppression to be left operative."

Berlin Press Comment

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, commenting on the offensive on the western front, recalls the remark of Count von Hertling, the German Chancellor, four weeks ago that the Allies should consider what they were doing. The time of waiting, it adds, has now passed. The statesmen retire again from the foreground and the generals draw the sword on the world's stage to enforce peace, it declares, adding:

"We concluded peace in the east and now turn with the full weight of our concentrated national strength against the western powers."

Lieut.-Gen. Baron Armand von Ardenne, the military expert of the Berlin

Tageblatt, writes in that newspaper that the news of the offensive came like "the first lightning flash on sultry nights. . . . Every one says to himself, 'Let what must come, come soon.'"

**AMERICA HEARS OF
GERMAN OFFENSIVE**

Continued from page two

all previous attacks, but I insist that this attack is exactly similar to all those which have already been repulsed. The first two days seem to me to be absolutely similar to the first two days of the battle at Verdun in February, 1916. The British retirement near St. Quentin relatively is not more important than the French retirement was at the beginning of the Verdun engagement.

"Ten days later at Verdun we had ceased to retire and the result was of negligible value to Germany. We have every right to think that the outcome will be the same this time. The Germans may benefit by the increase of power resulting from the Russian treason in abandoning the cause of democracy. I think the numerical superiority of Germany is 8 to 5, but the British and French are much stronger and much better armed now than we were at Verdun. Therefore there is no cause for anxiety."

"Notwithstanding the tremendous weight of troops and fighting machines employed, the results of the past two days are not superior to those we achieved ourselves in the first two days of our offensive on the Somme in 1916. You must also keep in mind that the few miles which the Germans have taken with the sacrifice of thousands upon thousands of men constitute only a small part of the territory they evacuated in 1917."

"In their official communiqué of this morning the Germans declare that the first stage of the great battle has ended. This is a very mediocre result. What will follow we shall see and I do not choose to be a prophet, but I have a conviction that the beginning of this battle holds nothing that should be disquieting to the Allies. Our gallant and brave comrades of the British Army will be able to do now what we have done in Verdun and, side by side with the British, the French Army is ready to render the enemy blow for blow. "As regards the bombardment of Paris by long range guns, the bombardment does not seem to have hurt Paris as much as is usual in a bombing by airplanes. I have only one word regarding this firing on Paris: If there really exists such a gun the initial speed of the shell must be such that the gun will not be able to work after a very limited number of shots. We must therefore maintain the same attitude that the Parisians have held—there must be complete calm."

"Finally, I ask our American friends to draw from the first two days of battle only two conclusions: First, the necessity of keeping cool and making themselves the critics of the news; and, second, the necessity to act rapidly and increase with all haste the preparation of the American help. In such a great battle as this we must see the whole thing and not only a part of it."

"In the last two days I have noticed a tendency now and then on the part of the American press and the American public to be a little nervous. America is in the war. American boys are on the front. The American public in the rear must keep as calm as the American boys on the fighting line."

British Troops Praised

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today cabled Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, congratulating him on the British stand against the German offensive and predicting a final allied victory. The President's message read:

"May I not express to you my warm admiration of the splendid steadfastness and valor with which your troops have withstood the German onslaught and the perfect confidence all Americans feel that you will win a secure and final victory."

Ambassador's Report

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William G. Sharp, United States Ambassador to France, in Paris, reported to the State Department today the bombardment of Paris at long range by the Germans. He forwarded the official statement of the French Government in which the fact was announced. The Ambassador added that the opinion had been expressed that the airplanes seen at a great height over Paris on Saturday were there to observe the effect of the firing.

German Losses Estimated

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of the allied military missions said today that in the nature of the fighting on the west front the Germans must be losing at least 100,000 men a day. They made this deduction from the Germans' plan of massed attack, the

numbers of troops they are employing and the strength of the allied resistance. The allied losses, it is declared, would be far less than those of the Germans, because they are fighting on the defensive.

**WHEAT RATIONS
ARE ORDERED CUT**

(Continued from page one)

legislation which will increase the price of wheat to \$2.50 or \$3, and thus cause a jump in the price of flour to the consumer of from \$3 to \$4 a barrel and a consequent increase of 25 per cent in bread prices.

It is expected that the Senate leaders will withdraw the amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill adopted Thursday. It is understood that the Food Administration has heard no protest from organizations of farmers against the action taken by President Wilson on Feb. 23 in continuing by proclamation the \$2.20 price for wheat fixed by the Garfield commission for the 1917 crop.

Higher Wheat Opposed

President Said to Disapprove Action of the Senate
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There have been intimations during the last few days that the President is strongly opposed to Senate amendment fixing the guaranteed minimum price of wheat at \$2.50 for the 1918 crop. It was predicted that an appeal would be made to the House by the Administration not to adopt the Senate bill, some even going so far as to predict that even if the House votes for \$2.50 wheat the President is determined to veto the measure. The Department of Agriculture and the United States Food Administration have also expressed strong disapproval of the Senate action, claiming that one result will be that farmers will hold their wheat for the higher price and thereby contribute to the shortage, the anticipation of which led Mr. Hoover to promulgate his new regulations on Saturday. As the demand for wheat has grown, the supplies in the elevators have dwindled, due to holding back for higher prices. The Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture estimate that the price of flour will be increased to \$15 a barrel if the price of wheat is fixed at \$2.50.

As against the higher price, it is also argued that all other commodities will naturally follow the price of wheat, which is, from the economic standpoint, the standard for prices. It is precisely for this reason that all the producing interests are represented as being behind the agitation which caused the Senate to raise the

price. This agitation has in fact been attributed to an organized attempt to do away with all regulations and to discredit the price-fixing program of the Government. Those, however, who have watched the debate in the Senate and followed the hearings before the Agriculture Committee, are convinced that the Senate action was the result of a conviction on the part of the majority of the body that in the interest of increased production a higher price was necessary, and that after all the main issue is one, not of price to the consumer, but one of insuring an adequate supply for the United States and the Allies.

France Needs Bread

Capt. André Tardieu Appeals to People of the United States
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Captain André Tardieu, French High Commissioner, appeals to the American people to send more wheat to France during 1918, in a communication addressed to the Four-Minute Men of America. The daily bread consumption of the civil population of France has been reduced from 26 ounces to 10½ ounces, he says. Last year's harvests were scanty and are already exhausted. To continue to feed Belgium, America must greatly increase her wheat acreage this spring and reduce her own wheat consumption.

That all farmers sow more spring wheat than ever before, and that every American family raise its own vegetables this year, will be the appeal to the people of the 25,000 Four-Minute Men starting Monday.

CLOCKS SET FORWARD

LONDON, England (Monday)—All the clocks in the United Kingdom were advanced one hour yesterday for the beginning of the summer daylight saving period. Normal time will be restored on Sept. 29.

ITALIANS NOT TO ATTEND

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—It is officially announced that the Italian Socialists have declined to participate in an inter-allied Socialist conference in New York.

**SESSION PLANNED
ON SOLDIERS' VOTE**

Special Meeting of the Nebraska Legislature Called to Act With Small Cost to State—Ratification May Be Added

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OMAHA, Neb.—The Nebraska Supreme Court having decided that Nebraska citizens who have enlisted for war service since the declaration of war with Germany have not lost their right to vote, Governor Neville has called an extra session of the State Legislature to enact measures for taking and canvassing the vote of those soldiers who are outside of the State on military service.

In addition to enacting the necessary legislation to permit the soldiers to vote, the legislature will probably be instructed by the Governor to consider the ratification of the national prohibition amendment, and to pass a law to prevent enemy aliens from voting in this State.

The Governor plans to have the special session of the legislature with practically no expense to the State. The 1917 session of the legislature cost the State \$150,000.

Under the new plan submitted by the Governor, the clerical work of the session will be performed without cost by clerks in the different departments of the state government in the capitol building. Legislators, under the law, cannot draw salaries for extra sessions and there is a doubt if they can draw even their mileage.

Almost all other officials of the session have volunteered their services without cost to the State, and indications now are that the special session of the legislature will be held at absolutely no cost to the taxpayers.

LIBERTY LOAN DISCUSSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Third Liberty Loan was discussed today at a conference between W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Claude Kitchin, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, R. C. Leffingwell, assistant Secretary of the Treasury and other treasury advisers. Mr. McAdoo said he expected to have an announcement late today on the size, interest rate and other features of the loan.

STRIKE CALL POSTPONED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A general sympathy strike, called for all union labor in Kansas City for 8 o'clock this morning, has been postponed for 24 hours.

**Now, In War Time, the American Woman
Wears Smarter Shoes Than Ever!**

For she is a clever buyer now-a-days, she gets smart shoes that are comfortable, too—shoes that she can wear day in and day out. She does not wish to get shoes to stand in the closet!

MANY women have always thought that a shoe could be stylish, or it could be comfortable, never both. They bought some shoes for ordinary wear—"good comfortable" shoes. Then they bought other shoes to look smart in—stylish, trim-looking shoes—but which were not comfortable—especially while being "broken in."

But when women saw that skillful buying—buying that saved money—was going to help feed and clothe our soldiers in France, they looked hard at this shoe-buying question. They said, "It is an unpatriotic waste to buy shoes for comfort that you cannot wear on dress occasions, and shoes for style that you wear only occasionally. Some manufacturer should be clever enough to make a shoe that is both."

And then they found that a manufacturer had been clever enough to do just that.

They tried on Red Cross Shoes for the first time. There was none of that "new shoe feeling!" These shoes had all the ease of a comfort shoe with all the trimness and trigness of the smart boot! Each step was a joy. For every Red Cross Shoe has the famous "bends with your foot" feature—so that it fits every curve snugly, yet is soft and pliable, so it gives with every movement.

Try them on at your dealer's. Discover for yourself how you can save money on shoes—by having your smartest shoes comfortable—your "easy" shoes charmingly modish! They will be the same pair!

Write for Footwear Style Guide

—Sent without charge. Illustrates and describes many of the most popular priced models, each the standard of value at its price. With the book we will send you the name of your Red Cross dealer, or tell you how to order direct. Address

THE KROHN-FECHHEIMER COMPANY
551 Dandridge Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO



The Best of Clothes

Tailor **Brodie** Importer

319 Washington Street
BOSTON, U. S. A.

SPRING CLEANING AT CAMP DEVENS

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday to be turned over to making the grounds spick and span—New Traffic Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Three days this week are to be given over to a general spring cleaning, and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday all work with the exception of divisional schools will be halted, and a general policing will be the order of the day throughout the cantonment. Considerable will be done in filling up the holes and hollows, the winter accumulation of debris will be removed, and every effort will be taken to make the grounds spick and span.

New traffic rules are now effective here and members of the military police and provost guards are obliging vehicles to observe the one-way street regulations. Vehicles of all kinds are compelled to enter the cantonment by way of the main gate, and to leave by way of the divisional headquarters through the west gate. On Sunday there were many thousands of visitors, more than in many weeks, yet perfect order prevailed, and traffic was well regulated.

Preparations are being made for the reception of the first quota of the second draft contingent, due to arrive here beginning on Friday, March 29. The list of names of the officers from the cantonment who will be sent to the various district boards throughout New England and New York to escort men selected in the new draft, is nearly completed and will be announced within a day or two.

Four soldiers were arrested in Pepperell, Mass., on Saturday night, by the military police, charged with having liquor in their possession. They were from the depot brigade, and their cases will be heard later.

Range practice for the field artillery regiment commences here today, the firing being by non-coms of the three hundred first field artillery. The range is about three miles from headquarters, and horses are used to haul the guns and caissons. One battery of three-inch guns is also in use, and ammunition in plenty is supplied. Members of the three hundred second company of field artillery are to accompany the three hundred first regiment to the range where both regiments will help set up the guns. Previously, a detachment of scouts will be sent to the range to police the field, and as a precautionary measure, men will be stationed around the boundaries of the range for some time before the actual firing commences, to warn away any civilians or soldiers who may be in the vicinity.

Men of the artillery regiments "fall in" at 4 o'clock in the morning on days when they are to be on the range, although the firing instruction does not commence until 7:30 o'clock. This early call is to insure promptness in arriving at the range on time, as artillery firing is only allowed between 7:30 o'clock and 10 o'clock in the morning, and the officers wish to make the most of every minute of time.

Men of Company G of the three hundred and first infantry, familiarly known as "Boston's Own," will attend a military assembly in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass., on Saturday evening, April 27, and it is expected that more than a thousand officers and men will be present. Capt. Ridgway P. Smith will be in charge of the men.

Musicians Are Wanted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Musicians for the United States Naval Training Station Band at Bunkin Island are urgently needed, and G. G. Mitchell, district enrolling officer, has issued an appeal for four clarinet players, and one baritone player. The pay for first-class musicians is \$43.20 per month, and in addition to the regular pay there is an allowance for dependents up to \$50 per month.

Other inducements offered men who enroll for this service are retainer pay, retirement bonus, and \$60 worth of clothing when entering, and opportunity for a commission or to learn a trade, also a chance to travel. American citizens up to 58 years of age are being accepted, but if of the draft age an applicant must furnish a statement from his local selection board to the effect that he is not needed to fill any current draft quota. Applications will be received at the district enrolling office at the Charleston Navy Yard.

War Insurance to Be Topic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Battalion Sergeant Maj. Leo J. Spillane of the Northeastern Army Department will speak to the drafted men in Malden and Melrose, Mass., tonight in the interests of war insurance, a meeting having been called in the city hall of the former city.

Capt. Lester Watson, chief aeronautical officer, has notified 11 men from Boston and vicinity to report at the School of Military Aeronautics, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, March 30, to commence instruction in aviation. Among these are James V. Ambrose, Paul M. Walker, Boston, Mass.; William C. Ashe, North Adams, Mass.; Philip N. Elliott, Newton, Mass.; Stuart G. Hall, Allston, Mass.; Newell V. Rogers, Brookline, Mass.; Harry R. Wheeler, Lynn, Mass.; Thomas Huleatt, Roslindale, Mass.

Recruiting Officer Arrives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Sergeant Charles E. Baker of the Fifth Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment arrived in Boston today from Canada, and has been assigned

signed to the headquarters of the British-Canadian recruiting mission on Bromfield Street. Sergeant Baker participated in various engagements along the Somme during the past two years, and has spent considerable time in the war area.

Word was received at the mission headquarters today, that the Boston recruiting depot ranked second among the stations of the eastern bureau for the week ending March 23, with 101 men accepted for service. During the past week, 679 men were accepted in all depots of the department.

Governor Holcomb at Ayer
Service of the United Press Associations
HARTFORD, Conn.—Governor Holcomb of Connecticut and his staff are at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., today, inspecting Connecticut troops.

MORE ARRESTS IN HINDU TRIAL CASE

In Connection With New Phase of Alleged Plot Several Suspects Are Apprehended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Three more arrests have been made in connection with a new phase of the alleged German-Hindu international conspiracy to overthrow British rule in India. W. A. Wetherspoon and his wife and Blume Zalansk, a Russian girl, have been arrested on the charge of claiming to represent a government faction in India without informing or securing the permission of United States authorities.

The arrests grew out of the arrest in New York, a few days ago, of Prof. Sallendra Nath Ghose, who claimed to be a member of a commission representing the Indian Nationalist Party. Tarak Nath Das, one of the Hindu defendants in the German-Hindu conspiracy trial now in progress here, who also claims to represent this Indian faction, has also been rearrested on this charge.

De Clairmont and Mme. Nix

Pair Ordered Deported Said to Have Cashed Checks From Bernstorff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Mme. Elizabeth Charlotte Nix and Count Robert de Clairmont, who were arrested recently in New York and ordered deported to France, spent the period from July 1 to about the middle of November, 1914, in Louisville, having boarded with Dr. Richard T. Yoe, who is now a first lieutenant in the medical reserve corps, stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor.

Mme. Nix was identified at the National Bank of Kentucky by Dr. Yoe, and during her residence here she cashed checks monthly for \$300 which were signed by Count J. von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States. She visited in the homes of some of the most prominent people here. Count de Clairmont represented himself as connected with the French Army and as being here in the interest of work for some equipment for the French Army.

They represented themselves as being cousins, Count de Clairmont explaining that their funds were held in trust by an aunt in Berlin, and that, as they were unable to get their money, they were being advanced funds by Count von Bernstorff. Count de Clairmont spent some time at the Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company's plant here on the declaration that he proposed to let a contract for army supplies. No contract, however, was ever let.

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DISCOURAGEMENT OF BUILDING AIMED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To discourage all new industrial projects not deemed essential to the prosecution of the war, the War Industries Board will withhold from such plants the benefits of priority of transporting for their products.

Among the enterprises barred by the board are all forms of construction of public buildings and similar improvements. In cases of this sort, contractors will be denied railroad priority for hauling materials. Priority will be denied enterprises, regardless of their local importance, unless carrying them on contributes either directly or indirectly toward winning the war. Industries not vital to the war, it set forth, would otherwise use labor, materials, capital and transportation badly needed for prosecuting the war.

By withholding priority, assistance to new construction, the board declares, in many instances will be made impossible.

SHOES IN TRUNKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LYNN, Mass.—Shoe manufacturers of this city, claiming that regular freight is side-tracked and uncertain of delivery, collected a large number of trunks and sent a consignment of shoes in them to Philadelphia on the Federal Express from Boston this afternoon. The manufacturers say that it is impossible to fulfill orders on time with the present freight conditions and many are planning to institute auto truck service next week.

FOODSTUFFS EXPORTS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Foodstuffs exports in February, as shown today in figures given by the Department of Commerce, increased considerably over January, when many vessels were held in United States ports by lack of bunker coal. Their total value is put at \$90,963,000 against \$88,015,000 the month before.

POWER OF FISHING CONCERN DESCRIBED

Maurice P. Shaw Resumes His Testimony Before the Legislative Committee Which Is Investigating Prices of Fish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Power of the Bay State Fishing Company, which owns a fleet of steam trawlers, to control the price of fish at the Boston Fish Pier and criticisms of its apparent effort to drive other fish dealers out of business, were described by Maurice P. Shaw, treasurer of the New England Fish Exchange, at the resumption of the fish inquiry today by a special committee of the Massachusetts Legislature.

It was said by Mr. Shaw that an unwritten agreement exists between the State and the Boston Fish Market Corporation providing that a liquor saloon operated by that concern on Northern Avenue, near the Fish Pier, shall not be conducted at a profit. The purpose of the saloon, he said, was to keep fishermen near the Fish Pier so that they would be handy in case they were needed to go on a fishing trip.

Mr. Shaw reiterated his statement that the Bay State Fishing Company, which is composed of eight dealers on the Fish Pier, can sell fish at its own price as a producer and that the eight dealers can then go on the exchange and bid up the prices of fish brought in by sailing vessels to correspond either with their own prices or make them higher.

The Bay State Company two years ago tried to bring all the other dealers on the exchange into its organization. Mr. Shaw said that at the time he was president of the E. P. Rich Fish Company he was asked to attend a meeting at the Boston City Club to discuss the situation for the consolidation of the entire business of the pier under the Bay State Company. At the City Club he met Frederick M. Dyer of New York City, Mr. Paine of Provincetown, J. A. Rich and Mr. Anderson. After listening to their proposition, Mr. Shaw said he declined to enter the combination.

Following that failure of the Bay State to bring in the other dealers, 23 of the dealers formed the Boston Fish Pier Company.

Mr. Shaw again summarized the relations between the various companies operating on the pier. He showed that the Bay State Fishing Company is composed of eight dealers, all members of the New England Fish Exchange and that the 23 dealers forming the Boston Fish Pier Company, control the New England Fish Exchange.

The New England Fish Exchange owns a majority of the stock of the Boston Fish Market Corporation, which holds the lease of the Fish Pier from the State, and which built the Commonwealth Ice & Cold Storage Company. The stock of the Boston Fish Market Corporation was bought by the members of the New England Fish Exchange from the investment fund of the latter organization.

Mr. Shaw said that there was considerable friction at the pier between the members of the Boston Fish Pier Company and the Bay State Fishing Company, especially when the stevedores of the latter company were bringing in sufficient fish for the eight dealers, yet those eight dealers were going on the exchange and bidding on other fish.

It was heard on the pier that the Bay State Company encouraged the strike of the fishing hands of the sailing fleet at the request of the Government, when the fishing and split the catch with New York City.

This was followed by a heavy contract secured by the Bay State Fishing Company from the Allies for frozen fish. Since November fishing conditions for sailing vessels has been unfavorable so that the production has been largely by the steam trawlers of the Bay State Fishing Company.

Mr. Shaw denied that there was any attempt to fix prices for fish on the New England Fish Exchange. He said that the bidding on the offerings by the captains was strictly competitive. Fishing men themselves are now enjoying wages which are 100 per cent higher than those paid three years ago.

PRO-GERMAN SPEAKER RESISTS ARREST

TULSA, Okla.—Two men were shot and killed by police officials yesterday because of pro-German sentiments which they expressed. Stephen Ivenoff, a Bulgarian coal miner, was shot while resisting officers sent to arrest him for the statement that he regretted that he was not in the German Army now to help them against the Americans.

Joseph String, a waiter, was killed by a police investigator for declaring that he was glad the Germans were winning on the western front.

FAVOR REQUISITIONING LUMBER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department bill, empowering the President to requisition lumber and to conduct logging operations for the army, the navy and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, passed the Senate today. It now goes to the House.

TRAINING OF ARMY OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hoke Smith, United States Senator from Georgia, who on Saturday urged the Senate to revise the existing legislation so as to increase the military establishment of

the United States, introduced a resolution today proposing that the military committee inform the Senate in executive session as to what steps are being taken at present for the training of additional officers in view of the probability that the size of the army will be increased.

WOMEN DISCUSS PLANS FOR WORK

Washington Conference on Mobilization of Women for Farms and Industries

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mobilization of women workers for farms and industries was discussed at a conference here, today, of the Women's Land Army of America, the National Women's Trade Union League, the National League for Women's Service, and the women's committee of the Council of National Defense. The plan is to organize women for emergency calls in all lines of work. Women available for farm work are expected to be needed first, and they will be furnished by the Woman's Land Army.

Emergency Farm Army

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An army of 500,000 war emergency farm workers comprising men willing to devote two or three days a week or their vacations to agricultural labor will be recruited by the United States Employment Service. Professional men, college students, clerks and other classes will be enrolled. An army of 250,000 boys is being mobilized. State directors enrolling mechanics for shipbuilding will extend their organization for the new enrollment.

CONFER ON HIGHER RAILROAD RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A conference of representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Public Service commissions of the six New England states and New York was held in the Federal Building here today on the question of the final disposition of the petition of seven New England railroads for increases in passenger rates.

Public hearings on these petitions were held in November and December, but were discontinued temporarily pending the action of the Federal Government on a plan of operation on the railroads when they came under control of the authorities at Washington.

At the hearing today, George W. Anderson, Interstate Commerce Commissioner and Willard B. LaRue of the commission, met representatives of the seven states together with the transportation managers of several of the railroads. It was expected that a general plan for cooperative work on the part of the different state commissions would be formulated after which the question of granting the petition of the railroads would be acted upon.

BOND OF MRS. STOKES PLACED AT \$10,000

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, of New York, arrested at Willow Springs, Mo., last Saturday, on a charge of violating the Espionage Act, waived preliminary hearing here today and her bond was placed at \$10,000 to await the action of the federal grand jury in April. She was held at the federal marshal's office while her husband, J. G. Phelps Stokes, and friends made an effort to obtain the bond.

DEFENSE FUND FOR I. W. W. IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Nothing will be done at this time, so District Attorney C. F. Clyne informs this bureau, to halt the dissemination of "freedom certificates" and defense savings stamps, or something of a very similar pattern, which the I. W. W. are getting out. The issues are patterned somewhat after the Government's patriotic means of raising war funds.

"The idea," said Mr. Clyne, "is to get people in sympathy with the I. W. W. to subscribe for these freedom certificates and stamps for the defense of the I. W. W., rather than to put their money into Liberty bonds and war saving stamps. It is hard to find words strong enough to condemn the plan."

He added that large amounts had been sent to New York, Detroit and elsewhere. Sale was supposed to start on Saturday.

George F. Vanderveer, general counsel for the I. W. W., when asked about the stamps and certificates, showed little disposition to go into the subject. As so far indicated, it is part of the I. W. W. defense to make themselves out patriotic citizens.

I. W. W. Papers to Be Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Judge K. M. Landis set the trial of the Industrial Workers of the World for April 1, and decided against the I. W. W. motion for return of all papers seized after argument here on Saturday. The papers are impounded as evidence; and either side has access to them in the presence of a United States marshal. Viewmen are ordered to report the first three days of this week.

RENT REDUCTION ANNOUNCED

Service of the United Press Associations
NEW LONDON, Conn.—Former Mayor E. L. Armstrong, announced here today that for the duration of the war, families occupying houses he owns, and working for the Government in shipyards, or who have one male member in the fighting forces, will pay only half price rents.

INCREASE IN GAS PRICE PROTESTED

Consumers From Arlington, Belmont and Winchester Want Rigid Inquiry Before Advance in Rates Is Allowed

Gas consumers of Arlington, Winchester and Belmont, who are being asked to pay 15 cents additional to the price of \$1.10 a thousand prevailing, are distrustful of the methods employed by the Arlington Gas Light Company in conducting its business. Philip A. Hendricks, town counsel for Arlington, told the Gas and Electric Light Commission today, and wanted a rigid inquiry made before any increase would be allowed. The case was before the board for its consideration.

The company is one of more than a dozen under the supervision of the Gas and Electric Improvement Association, to which it was brought out in the hearing, it paid a substantial sum each year for the privilege of being a member.

Guy H. Cox, counsel for the company, stated that under the prevailing costs the concern was not making money. He gave figures to show that in the buying of coal and oil alone the costs had soared to such an extent that 25 cents would have to be added to the thousand to the consumer if the company were merely to keep pace with increasing costs. It is willing to accept 15 cents, he said. Wages also have been increased materially by his company and incidental expenses have gone upward, he argued.

Mr. Hendricks interrogated R. Y. Conklin, an official of the company and G. F. Howland, of the improvement company, at some length regarding the business transactions of the two concerns. An item of \$6000 which the Arlington company paid the larger body for supervising charges, said Mr. Howland, was represented by services of a general manager and consulting engineer. Mr. Hendricks brought out that the officials in question acted in a similar capacity for a dozen other companies.

On the question of office expenditures, Commissioner Morris Schaff declared that the Arlington company duplicated charges through re-handling accounts and making "unnecessary reports" for the improvement company.

"In my opinion this method of doing business," said General Schaff, "is nothing else but an unnecessary monetary burden upon the consumer."

SCHOOLS FOR BOYS TO MAN NEW SHIPS

Sea Training Bureau Established by the United States Shipping Board Gives Results

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States has created merchant shipping within the past three years to the extent which ordinarily would not have been developed throughout a quarter of a century had not Germany's submarine warfare destroyed tonnage in quantities so vast as to create a crisis in the world's maritime situation. This building of cargo ships which will restore the American flag to the seven seas is today only in its infancy, and the preparing of young men to take their places as sailors and officers on these vessels, and on those which are to come, is the problem which the United States Shipping Board has agreed to solve, through a sea training bureau established by its recruiting service.

The work of this sea training bureau was actually put under way on Jan. 1. Beginning on April 1, it will graduate into the nation's merchant marine about 50 boys daily. Seventy-five boys were transformed from farm hands, store clerks and others of civilian character into sailors during a period of training which terminated Feb. 26—the first group of 50,000 which the Shipping Board plans to place in active service. This national system of turning landlubbers into seamen is in operation for the first time in America's history.

GERMAN-OWNED PROPERTIES TAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the Alien Property Act three German-owned corporations have been reorganized by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian. He has taken active charge and placed other directors in control of the German-American Lumber Company in Florida and the Pavenstadt Land Company and the Central Los Canos, the latter organizations doing business in Porto Rico.

The value of the German-owned property of the German-American Lumber Company is estimated at \$3,000,000, which will be put to work for the United States. All of the preferred stock of this company is owned by a German Prince, Fürstlich Schamberg-Holkampfen. H. G. Kulenkamp, president of the company, was interned as an enemy alien.

All of the profits derived from the operations of this lumber company, Mr. Palmer says, will be invested in Liberty bonds, and in the event of the sale of the property being ordered by the Government the entire proceeds will be invested in Liberty bonds.

TEXAS STONE IS GOOD FOR CONCRETE SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The engineering division of the bureau of economic geology and technology of the Uni-

versity of Texas has just concluded an extensive series of experiments in connection with the use of volcanic stone found in large quantities near El Paso in construction of concrete ships. The lightness of the pumice stone found near El Paso makes it especially adapted for the building of such ships, it is said, and the development of an important industry is expected.

URGENT DEFICIENCY REPORT ADOPTED

Conference Action on Appropriation Measure of More Than Billion Is Indorsed by Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The conference report on the \$1,150,000,000 Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, including riders authorizing the sale of all enemy property in this country, and for purchase by the Government of German warships and docks at Hoboken, N. J., was adopted today by the Senate, 60 to 1, and sent to the House.

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey alone opposed the enemy property legislation, declaring it would remove the Hoboken piers from local taxation and that the alien property custodian's powers might be abused, to the injury of American stockholders in German corporations.

EVENTS WATCHED FOR PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

Department of Justice agents are investigating the explosion and fire of undetermined origin that wrecked six buildings at the Butterworth Judson Chemical plant in Newark, N. J., on Sunday night. Two men were injured.

NEW TEACHERS' BILL HEARD

Judge Michael H. Sullivan of the Boston School Committee today submitted to the legislative committee on Education the committee's new draft of a bill to increase the salaries of the school teachers of Boston. The new bill, which authorizes an addition to the tax levy of 10 cents this year, 40 cents next year, and 50 cents each year thereafter, to be applied to the salary increases, is the bill upon which the committee will probably take final action, it was stated this morning.

BRIBE ATTEMPT ALLEGED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—James H. Dahn, former president of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York, in an address before the Central Trades and Labor Union here today, said that prior to the entrance of the United States in the war, he was offered \$500,000 by pro-German interests to disrupt war work in America, and that a friend of his had been offered \$1,000,000.

ENGINEERS INVITE PRESIDENT

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson was today invited to attend the international convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers which will open in Cleveland, May 8, for a three weeks' session. The invitation was extended by H. E. Willis and F. A. Burgess, assistant grand chiefs of the brotherhood.

LIBERTY LOAN PARADE PLANS

More Than 100 Organizations Apply to Take Part in Event to Be Held April 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Applications have been received from 106 organizations, ranging from groups of five to 1000 persons each, to take part in the big All-America Liberty Loan parade, which is to be held here on April 6, in commemoration of the first anniversary of the entrance of the United States in the war, and to herald the Third Liberty Loan which is to be offered to the public on that date.

Jews of Greater Boston met at the Elysium Club on Sunday night and heard Louis E. Kirstein, who is to direct the Third Liberty Loan campaign in Boston among the non-English-speaking Jews, speak on the necessity of making the loan a huge success. "Every person under the protection of the American flag must count this war his or her war," he asserted. "If every one does this, victory will come speedily to the United States and its associates."

The Liberty Loan Committee of New England, which conducted the previous campaigns, has been considerably enlarged to carry on a more thorough drive in the third Liberty Loan than any of the previous ones. A state chairman has been appointed in every State save Connecticut, where the State has been divided into six districts, a district chairman in charge of each. In addition to a state chairman, each of the counties in the other states has a chairman. Then the cities and towns in each district are organized, each having a chairman and committee to cooperate with the district chairman. By virtue of his office as Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Charles A. Morse is chairman of the General Committee for New England. The executive chairman and directing head of the committee is N. Penrose Hollowell, with John R. Macomber as assistant executive chairman and Clarence E. Perkins as secretary.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS COMING TO BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, will participate in Boston's Liberty Loan drive exercises to be held on Patriots Day, according to a communication received today by Governor McCall. It reads as follows:

"I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of March 15th in which you invite me to attend the Liberty Loan demonstration in Boston on April 19th, and to review with you the monster parade which, it is anticipated, will mark the opening of the third Liberty Loan drive on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Concord. I thank you for the great honor you have done me, and it will give me the greatest pleasure to accept this very cordial invitation. I am the more pleased to do so because we shall gather inspiration from the contemplation of the heroism of the men who fired the shot that was heard around the world, and acting with others, equally patriotic, won the independence of our country."

NEW HONDURAN MINISTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Jose Lopez Gutierrez, the new Minister from Honduras, was presented to President Wilson today by Secretary Lansing.



The New and Novel
in low cut shoes
Modish oxfords
to enhance the charm
of Spring Costumes
"Favorites" are oxfords of pearl gray
ooze, tan or black Russia, or patent
colt. Hand turned soles, perforations
on the toe, Louis XV. heels. 8.50,
\$9, 9.50.
Many other styles
of pumps and oxfords
for semi-dress wear, in tan kid, brown
Russia, gunmetal calf, patent leather
or black vici kid; at \$5 to 8.50.
Shoe shop, first floor
Mandel Brothers
CHICAGO

PROPAGANDA ISSUE IN COLLEGE CONTEST

Candidate for Alumni Trustee of University of Vermont Opposed on Ground of His Support of Dr. Appelmann

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Because he supported Dr. Appelmann, former professor in the University of Vermont, who was accused of being an active German propagandist and attracted the attention of the United States Federal Government, Merton C. Robbins of New York City is being opposed for election as alumni trustee of the university. The other two candidates are Philip J. Ross of New York City and Alvin P. Taylor of Chicago.

Mr. Ross is making his fight on Mr. Robbins directly on the question of the latter's support of Dr. Appelmann. He charges that he was responsible for keeping the incident before the public. "Solely because of Mr. Robbins' activities," says Mr. Ross, "I consented, at the solicitation of many alumni, to oppose him. This is and can be no other issue between us."

In a letter to the alumni, he recalls the so-called Appelmann incident at the university. Dr. Appelmann, professor of German there for several years prior to 1916, was a native and subject of Germany. In 1916 certain of his letters addressed to persons in Germany were intercepted and portions of them eventually were published in newspapers, with charges that he was a German propagandist. The university alumni appointed a committee to investigate the charges; hearings were had and testimony taken.

Mr. Robbins and three other members of the committee made a report exonerating Dr. Appelmann, while the fifth member upheld the charges. Subsequently Dr. Appelmann resigned, and in April, 1917, the trustees of the university accepted his resignation, to take effect at commencement.

Mr. Ross' letter continues: "This action by the accredited authorities of the university, if left undisturbed, would have finally disposed of the whole Appelmann matter and have saved the university from the further and unfortunate notoriety and the subsequent reopening of the matter occasioned. Instead, however, of accepting the decision of the university trustees, Mr. Robbins proceeded to go about addressing meetings of alumni and to work ardently to reopen the matter and to have the professor retained in his position."

"Inasmuch as Dr. Appelmann's loyalty to our country had been seriously questioned, and the United States was already at war with Germany, such a course of action resulted inevitably in keeping the whole matter alive and the university on the defensive. Mr. Robbins' efforts were successful, and at commencement the trustees, to the surprise probably of all the alumni and the mortification of many, reversed themselves and reinstated Dr. Appelmann."

"Last fall an investigation held by the federal authorities resulted in a suggestion from the Government at Washington to Dr. Appelmann, who had applied for American citizenship long before, that a safe certificate would be furnished him to Germany. He accordingly departed; the announcement of Mr. Robbins' candidacy for trustee followed. His election under such circumstances will clearly mean that the alumni approve of his efforts to reopen a controversy which had done infinite harm and which the trustees had formally closed."

The voting will be by mail, and the result will be announced at Commencement in June.

NEW YORK STUDENTS AT BOSTON LIBRARY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Comparison of the Boston Public Library with the New York Public Library and the systems in each was made by a class of 25 students from the library school conducted by the New York institution, who visited the Boston Library today. Under the leadership of their principal, E. J. Reece, and an instructor, Miss Juliet A. Henderson, the students arrived in Boston Sunday evening on a tour of inspection of Boston libraries. They began with Albany and will finish with Providence when they leave here on Wednesday. During their three-day stay they are making their headquarters at the Hotel Brunswick.

In response to questions it was said that the New York library employs the system of the open shelf. This entails greater expense by requiring a larger force of assistants and through the loss occasioned by books being taken away without being recorded, but the plan is understood to be practicable even for use in large cities. For the person who wishes to use a book that is not in at the time called for a system of postal is used in New York. The applicant leaves a postal with his address and is notified as soon as the book comes in. It is held for him a reasonable length of time.

SENATOR WEEKS TO MAKE SUGAR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Senator John W. Weeks arrived in Boston Sunday, and announced that he would direct the production of maple sugar from about 4000 trees on his farm at Lancaster, N. H., next month. He will address the members of the Brown class of the West Somerville Baptist Church tonight. Tomorrow night he will speak at the annual banquet of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, and Wednesday night he will address the members of the Malden Board of Trade. Thursday night he will speak at the annual banquet of the New

England Street Railway Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, April 1, he will address the members of the Lowell Board of Trade at their annual meeting. He probably will leave Boston Thursday night for his farm.

SLAV STUDY URGED BY HARVARD MAN

Professor Whipple Says Russians Should Be Given True Idea of the United States

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Colleges in the United States should introduce and extend Slavic training so that they may be of more definite help to Russia, is pointed out by Prof. George C. Whipple of Harvard in the Harvard Graduate Magazine.

Professor Whipple was a member of the United States Red Cross Mission that visited Russia last summer, and urges that Americans must make definite plans to give Russians a true idea of the United States, her real international and economic attitude and her honest purpose to be of assistance in the working out of Russia's big problems.

Professor Whipple says that business men and engineers must be trained toward this end, and indicates how Russians have returned to their native land from our factories and sweat-shops with an entirely wrong report of conditions.

"It is the primary function of a university to educate young men for future conditions," says Professor Whipple, "hence the university must anticipate the future as far as it is possible to do so. It is my opinion that American educators and American universities should at once take up this problem of Russian education, that Slavic departments should be strengthened and that interest in Russia be expanded so as to include not only music, art and literature, but geography, commerce and economics."

The founding of a chair of Russian commerce in the Harvard School of Business Administration would greatly stimulate interest in the study of the Russian language. If the American universities would cooperate and exchange professors and lecturers in the interest of education in things Russian it would be of decided benefit to the cause.

"The organization of an American-Russian commission—working with the United States commissioner of education—formed to aid in the necessary educational reforms in Russia, with a fund established to furnish teachers and textbooks to be sent to Russia, and to give scholarships in our own colleges and technical schools to capable Russian young men and women might be the best way of approaching the problem."

"Such a commission might be of immediate use in arranging to give popular instruction in Russia concerning American ideals and methods. At the present time the Russians who have returned home from this country have been chiefly the workers in our factories. They have seen our civilization at its worst, and the stories they tell of us are not likely to give the Russian nation a good opinion of our American republic."

"It is high time that Russians returned from this country and told their people some of the best things about our land of liberty. The Y. M. C. A. secretaries and other Americans who are going to service there can be of help in this direction; but Russians who have come to this country and profited by our free institutions should be encouraged to go back and tell what they have learned. A wonderful opportunity."

SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
PIERRE, S. D.—The special session of the South Dakota Legislature adjourned on Saturday. The House adopted the Senate Citizen Suffrage Constitutional Amendment attached to the regular session, and the two propositions go to the voters tomorrow.

CLOTHING FOR BELGIANS
BOSTON, Mass.—Last receipts of the clothing being contributed to the Metropolitan Chapter of the Boston Red Cross for export to Belgium through New York are being received at the headquarters of the clothing drive in the basement of Mechanics Building today as the collections will end tonight. More than 333 cases are already packed and waiting shipment to New York and tomorrow or Wednesday special freight cars are to be loaded, bearing Boston's clothing contribution to the Belgians still behind the German lines in Belgium and France.

SHIPBUILDING TO BE TOPIC

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Need of speeding up the shipbuilding program of the United States is to be explained at the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in the Hotel Brunswick next Thursday by representatives of the United States and Canadian governments. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, head of the national service section of the United States Shipping Board, and Maj. M. S. Boehm, official representative of the Canadian Government, are expected to address the meeting and shipbuilders of New England are to be the guests of honor.

MUNICIPAL FISH MARKET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SEATTLE, Wash.—The municipal fish market, which had been maintained in the city recently, has sold fish at cost price to the consumer. The business has been so great that it is expected that instead of weekly and bi-weekly sales, they will be made daily.

SUFFRAGISTS HOPE FOR PRESIDENT'S AID

Miss Anne Martin, Candidate for United States Senator, Says Mr. Wilson May Be Expected to Aid Movement

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—That President Wilson may be expected to exert his influence in behalf of woman suffrage was asserted by Miss Anne Martin, candidate for the United States Senate from Nevada and legislative chairman of the National Woman's Party, at a mass meeting held under the auspices of that organization at Park Square Theater yesterday afternoon. The theater was filled and an overflow meeting was held on the Common. Miss Martin and Dudley Field Malone, former collector of the Port of New York, were the speakers of the afternoon.

In talking with two members of the House of Representatives on Jan. 9, the day before the vote on the amendment in the House, said Miss Martin, "President Wilson made the statement that 'this country cannot afford to be reactionary on a matter of fundamental policy of democracy. We cannot lag behind the nations of Europe. Our policy must be in harmony with our allies.'"

Suffrage, continued Miss Martin, had been extended to women in Russia, England and Canada as a war-time measure and she regretted to see the United States, a leader in this for world democracy, dragging back when it came to a question of giving women a voice in that democracy. She thought that the delay would not be long but pressure must be used to bring the proposed suffrage amendment to a speedy vote in the Senate.

The next step after ratification of the amendment by the states, she said, would be for the women to seek to secure direct participation in government. Whether she were elected to the Senate or not, she believed it her duty to make the campaign, for the time had come for women to take a part in government.

"The peace which will follow this war will bring with it the social and industrial reorganization of the world. This reorganization cannot be made successfully without the constructive cooperation of women. To maintain the new civilization which approaches will require the united and unrestrained efforts of men and women, both," she said.

Mr. Malone gave the opening address, relating the episode which was the chief factor in causing him to give up his official position and devote himself to the cause of woman suffrage. It included a remark of President Wilson that suffrage was not a dominant issue. If it were not a dominant issue, Mr. Malone determined to make it one. It was that remark that caused the picketing of the White House and the picketing of the White House, he asserted, was directly responsible for the suffrage victory in New York State. He asked how any body of men such as the United States Senate could undertake to pass judgment on 20,000,000 women to say that they were not fitted to wield the ballot.

Women in Government United States Needs Them at This Time Says Miss Anne Martin

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—"My best energies I shall use for the thing for which all the allied countries pray—the successful ending of the war by the consummation of a just and lasting peace," declared Miss Anne Martin of Nevada in her apartment at the Copley-Plaza last evening in speaking of what she would do if elected next November to the United States Senate.

"Women will not have full political freedom until they are recognized in every branch of government," Miss Martin continued. "That is why a woman senator seems to me the next logical step. It is not just chance that women are taking a larger and larger part in the government today. This is a time when the nation needs women. The problems of war, such as the conservation of food, the mobilization of resources, increased production, organization of nation-wide thrift and economy, must have the help of the women of the country for their successful solution."

"The problem of reconstruction after the war, social, industrial and political, makes it a matter of justice, to the nation as well as to women, that our viewpoint should be represented in the highest lawmaking body in the United States," she went on. "This is a time, too, when the United States should reaffirm its faith in representative government and in the power of self-government of all the people, by the presence of a woman in its highest legislative body."

"The end of the long fight for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment is in sight," Miss Martin affirmed. "Suffrage has become an issue which neither party can afford to neglect, and since it has become a political issue, its speedy success is assured. The Republicans have already pledged five-sixths of their membership in the Senate for the amendment as against 50 per cent of the Democrats. President Wilson is of course the person who can secure for us the necessary votes. We know that Republicans are pressing for an early vote and that the Democratic party cannot permit the defeat of the measure, for its passage is essential to the success of our foreign policy. We are behind our allies in this democratic reform. We are the last Anglo-Saxon country to enfranchise women. The sincerity of our whole international program would be brought into question by the defeat of the suffrage amendment in the Senate."

Miss Martin led the forces that

amended the Nevada constitution, giving suffrage to women against the opposition of both political parties. Later she turned her attention to the contest for the amendment to the federal constitution, enfranchising all American women. As president of the Nevada Woman's Civic League, Miss Martin assisted in the passage of the eight-hour law for women at the last session of the Nevada Legislature, and in securing other progressive measures.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN GERMANY

Meeting in Berlin Claims "Political Emancipation for Woman"—Is Well Attended

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At the annual meeting of the German Reichsverband (the National Women's Suffrage Society), held in Berlin in October, under the presidency of Frau Marie Stritt, the political situation was discussed and a strong resolution was passed in support of woman's suffrage.

In an account of the meeting published in The International Woman Suffrage News (Jus Suffragi), Frau Marie Stritt writes: "The constitutional reforms which came into view last August in the German federation, and whose object is a considerable extension of men's franchise, also open out new prospects for woman suffrage."

In spite of the fact, or perhaps because of the fact, that German women have not received the very slightest consideration from the authorities, considering the extraordinary difficulties of traveling, the meeting was fairly well attended from all parts of the Empire, and the delegates took a lively part in the discussions, not only on the problems raised by the various lecturers, but also on the organization of a propaganda center and the change in the society's paper necessitated by the war, which took up the largest share of time at the gathering. The resolutions adopted testified to the solidarity and sense of responsibility of the state and local branches.

"The secretary's report on the work of the executive and of the state societies showed satisfactory results considering the sad circumstances of the times. The president was able to report the astonishing and unprecedented progress of the movement abroad, a veritable triumphal procession in the two years. Dr. Margarete Siebert succeeded in giving a deep philosophical historical treatment of the question, 'Should a nation or section of a nation think of attaining new rights at a time which demands the strictest fulfillment of duties?' and answered it with a decided affirmative in the case of women who are striving for their rights as citizens."

"Dr. Neuhart's clear exposition of local government representation and vote gave valuable indications and directions for the most pressing tasks and objects, and for the practical work of the state and local societies. The further objects, and the need, at home and abroad, for women's participation in the work of legislative bodies and the political vote, were explained by the vice-president, Dr. Fischer-Eckert, in a brilliant lecture in the light of historic development."

"The evening meeting for members and guests in the Philharmonic was also well attended. Women's Demands in the New Political Order at Home were treated from the standpoint of women, of legislators and of the community, by Freifrau von Funck. Herr Weinhausen, member of the Reichstag and of the Diet, and Frau Adele Schreiber."

The following is the resolution which was proposed by the executive and carried unanimously:

"The Reichsverband für Frauenstimmrecht, held in Berlin, Oct. 9, 1917, express their unanimous regret that in the proposed few order of political life in the sense of the Emperor's Easter message and the various government declarations, according to the decisions taken up to the present, women are again to be entirely disregarded. This is all the more to be regretted because in the country's heavy time of trial women have learnt not only to feel themselves fully responsible members of the community, but have also proved themselves to be so, and have been recognized as such by competent authorities and by public opinion. The only logically possible consequence, in keeping with the basis of equal citizen duties, is the accord of equal citizen rights in community, State and Empire, with those already possessed by men, or such as they will have after the new order."

"It must, therefore, embitter German women that German popular representatives still exclude this self-evident deduction, while the popular representatives of enemy countries have shown themselves able to draw the right conclusion and have granted their women citizens citizen rights, or have declared themselves ready to do so. We German women will not, on that account, be less devoted to our country and people than those women, and no less willing to place our services at our country's call; but we must emphasize that this unjustifiable putting of women in the second class of citizens injures the self-respect and sense of responsibility of large sections of the people. We therefore protest strongly against the disregard of the female half of the population from franchise by the bourgeois (all parties except Socialist) parties, and in the debates of the constitution committee, and in the Reichstag and Diet. We claim political emancipation for women, and shall raise this claim, in which we have the support of political men with a wide outlook, with ever greater emphasis until it is fulfilled."

DEFENSE COUNCILS IN VARIOUS STATES

Authority Which Is Enjoyed by Organizations Is Defined According to the Rules Under Which They Were Formed

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Other articles upon this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor for March 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee on Public Information shows in its national service handbook that the councils of defense or other similar organizations in the various states may be considered practically in three groups. In some states, that is, the organization consists of volunteer workers, in others appointments have been made by the Governor of the State, while in a third group the Legislature has expressly created a body

Florida Organization

No Outlined Powers Given—Women More Active in Work Than Men

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—No outlined powers have been given by any body of officials to the Florida State Council of Defense, and aside from the promotion of a campaign to interest prominent speakers to tour the State and tell the people how to conserve and grow crops, nothing is being done by it. There have been many women's auxiliaries formed, and these are working to various ends, such as teaching canning methods.

The Florida council was recently changed in name from the State Food Commission by Governor Sidney J. Catts. It is an organization which has as its purpose the education of the people toward production and conservation of food and to aid generally in winning the war. It is affiliated with the National Council of Defense.

Dr. P. H. Rolfs of Gainesville, head of the Florida State Agricultural College, is the president of the Florida State Council of Defense, while the executive committee is composed of Dr. Rolfs, Miss Agnes Ellen Harris of Tallahassee, formerly head of the demonstration department of the Florida State Woman's Club; J. L. Shepherd of Greensboro, Dr. Lincoln Hulley, George R. de Sausse, J. C. Chase and Mrs. W. S. Jennings of Jacksonville.

The women of the State are taking more interest in the work than the men, and their organizations practically make up the working units of the entire organization.

Functions in New Mexico

No Specific Duties Outlined Other Than Conducting Investigations

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M.—The New Mexico Council of Defense was created by an act of the Legislature approved and in force May 8, 1917. The greater part of this act is devoted to a war loan of \$750,000 and to other war measures. The Council of Defense consists of nine persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The council is required to carry on the following functions:

- (1) To cooperate with the National Council of Defense and with Councils of Defense in other states.
- (2) To compile data.
- (3) To conduct investigations and make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature.

The Governor is authorized to make use of the proceeds of the war loan of \$750,000.

DRAFTEES TO GET TECHNICAL TRAINING

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Drafted men from four states, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota, are to be called between April 7 and 28 to technical schools for training in specialized branches of modern warfare.

It will be the initial mobilization under the plans of E. H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, to greatly increase the number of skilled mechanics in the army. The first schools will be for signal corps men. The exact number to be called during the month has not been determined. The men will be mustered into the service just as the regular soldiers are, after having been selected because of their qualifications by local boards. All those sent to the schools must have a grammar school education. In connection with the specialized work, it is planned to have one hour of military drill a day.

AFTER-WAR MEAT SUPPLY IN GERMANY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The formation is announced of a Butchers Union Trading Company ("Hafag") with an original capital of 1,000,000 marks, soon to be raised to 5,000,000. Its activities will embrace everything that can promote the meat supply. At present live stock, meat, fats, internal parts, seasonings, material for preserving, and so forth, cannot be bought in the open market, so that as regards the purchase of raw material this will be impossible till after the war.

Also in connection with the tinned meat and sausage factories, a meat supply company in Berlin is to be established. It is not a question of native meat or livestock, but the im-

port, possibly from Russia, and the import from neutral countries.

In opposition to this is a plan of the old-established Livestock Import Trade, which naturally wishes to see the trade reinstated in its old rights. Thus a syndicate has arisen which apparently—on the ground of secured contracts for cold storage—aims at occupying itself with the same object, the import of meat, and so forth.

Already warnings are being uttered against this splitting up, for no competition in the foreign markets must be allowed. It is possible that the Imperial Office of Economics may interest itself in coordinating the work of the different syndicates, by which means all unfair distribution of imported livestock and meat under the arrangements of the communes, butchers' unions and preserving factories might be avoided.

TIME FOR FILING RETURNS CLOSING

Collector Malley Calls Attention to Fact of Only a Week Left to Send in Tax Figures

BOSTON, Mass.—Collector John F. Malley of the Internal Revenue Office, 185 Devonshire Street, calls attention to the fact that just another week remains of the legal period for filing income tax and excess profit tax returns, as all schedules of individuals, fiduciaries, partnerships and corporations must be in the office of the collector of internal revenue on Monday next.

It is on these returns that the war draft of 1917 incomes will be levied. Each sworn schedule determines the share which the person or the business firm will assume in supporting the war. Returns that are not filed on or before April 1 will be classed as delinquents, and the only excuse that will relieve a late return of the penalties for delinquency would be the continued absence of the person, partner, or corporation official required to make oath to the return.

Returns are required to be filed by next Monday night by the following: Unmarried persons who earned a net income of \$1000; married persons with net income of \$2000; executors, trustees etc., who distributed to any unmarried beneficiary \$1000 income, or to any married beneficiary \$2000 income, executors or administrators of estates in process of settlement if the net income of the estate was \$1000.

Partnerships which had a net income of \$6000, before deducting salaries of interest paid to partners, and every corporation which is not exempted by the federal law.

Every employer who paid any employee \$800 or more during 1917, and any person or firm which paid interest or rent of \$800 or more to any other person or firm for that year, must file a return of information with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C.

WAGE ADJUSTMENT BOARD CREATED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo has created Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, to pass on disputes over interpretations of employment contracts of the four leading railway brotherhoods.

It is understood that this is the first of several similar boards which probably will be established in the near future to settle difference of opinion over employment rules. However, these boards are not to pass on general wage questions.

EXPENSE OF RECESS INQUIRY IS OPPOSED

Many Massachusetts Legislators See Slight Justification for Salary Standardization When Telephone Bill Is Refused

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Several Massachusetts legislatures have refused to grant the Massachusetts Public Service Commission a special appropriation of \$25,000 for a thorough investigation of telephone service and rates in the Commonwealth, and viewed in the light of this denial some are inclined to believe there can be but slight justification for the expense of a recess committee to sit next summer relative to standardization of judicial and county salaries paid by the State.

Weight is added to this contention, it is pointed out, in the fact that the Public Service Commission in its annual report, recently published, still insists that its proposed investigation must ultimately be made if the people's interests are to be served as provided by existing law.

The recess committee, for which Senator Harold F. Perrin of Wellesley asks, would consist of nine members, each receiving a salary of \$1000, in addition, of course, to his salary as a member of the General Court. Then they would be authorized to employ clerical and other assistance, as well as travel expenses, making the cost of the investigation well over \$10,000, in any event. This would be added to the expenses of the similar inquiry conducted last summer by the Governor's Council, which had an appropriation of \$2000.

The bulk of the standardization of the departmental and institutional salaries was performed by the office of Supervisor of Administration, and since this office has the established machinery, some feel it would be better able to investigate the judicial and county salaries than the proposed recess committee, and at much less expense.

At the outset, all are not agreed as to the need of further investigation at this time, especially when Governor McCall has earnestly advocated economy on all lines during the war. The judges, at any rate, are held to be well paid and not likely to suffer by the high cost of living, though prevailing prices might be felt by the thousands of departmental and institutional employees upon whose salary standardization the Governor's Council and the legislative Committee on Public Service are in accord.

If governmental economy were to be effected immediately by such investigation its worth would have greater appeal, but the smoothing out of "inequalities" in judicial and county salaries contemplates an addition of \$106,000 to the state pay roll. This is the estimate of the Governor's Council, which Senator Perrin considers without proper basis to be acceptable to the Legislature.

The Senator mentioned the possibility of the recess committee being able to reduce this figure after a thorough investigation. There is nothing certain as to this, for, as some members say, justices of the Massachusetts bench, have been known to lobby in the halls of the Legislature on similar propositions.

GRAPHITE EMBARGO ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An embargo on graphite importations for three months and a restriction of imports for the remainder of the year to 5000 tons were announced today by the War Trade Board.

A Correction

Our Advertisement of last Monday should have read as follows:

An Ideal 50-50 Flour Order



SUBSTITUTES

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Telescope Enables Grasshopper and the Bees to Converse With the Great Bear



The big bear with the little twinkly eyes and the thick brown fur knew a great many stories and was perfectly willing to tell them. He told Grasshopper, Dingo and the Busyville Bees about the fox that brought fire to the Indians; and then he went on to relate a few stories about the Indians and the bears, showing how the Indians had always held the bears in great veneration.

The very biggest bear of all, he continued, was not on the earth, but in the sky where anyone could see it by

looking northward on a starry night. He had often looked upon it himself and, whenever he did, it always made him feel glad that he was a bear. He himself had never spoken to the Great Bear, as the sky bear was called, but he had always wanted to. A few years ago, some one had put up a great building there in the mountain. It was called an observatory and it housed a thing called a telescope. By using the telescope, he understood that the men in the observatory could talk to the Great Bear. Some day, he said, he was going to get the men to let him talk through the telescope to the Great

Bear, but he always felt a bit timid about asking. "But I don't feel a bit timid about it," declared Dingo, "and if you'll come with us, Mr. Bear, I am sure we shall all have a visit with the Great Bear before midnight." But the big bear excused himself and slumped away into the forest, saying that he might be around later. It took a long, hard climb to reach the observatory, and Dingo began to think that the building must stand among the stars themselves. By and by, however, they came out upon it, a low building with a great dome slit clear

across. The stars hung all about in the evening sky, wonderfully bright and clear, and it was not long before the Great Bear came down from his place and made himself acquainted with his visitors. He was quite an imaginary bear, but they had no trouble in making him out. The strangest thing about him was his huge tail, such as they had never seen on a bear before. There was no mistaking the tail with its three bright stars, nor the four stars which formed the rear part of his body, nor the smaller stars which indicated his plantigrade feet. "I am one of the oldest of all the constellations in the heavens," said the

Great Bear, beginning to give an account of himself in answer to Grasshopper's skillful questioning. "When men first looked up at the stars, I was there. Strange to say, all men agree in calling me the Great Bear. When the French explorers pointed out to the American Indians the stars of the bear, they said: 'But they are our bear stars, too.' As the bear, I was known to Job and to Homer. It would take all night to tell you just a few of the stories which men of different times and of different races have made about me. You must get your friend, the big bear, to tell you some of them. Every one, of course, knows

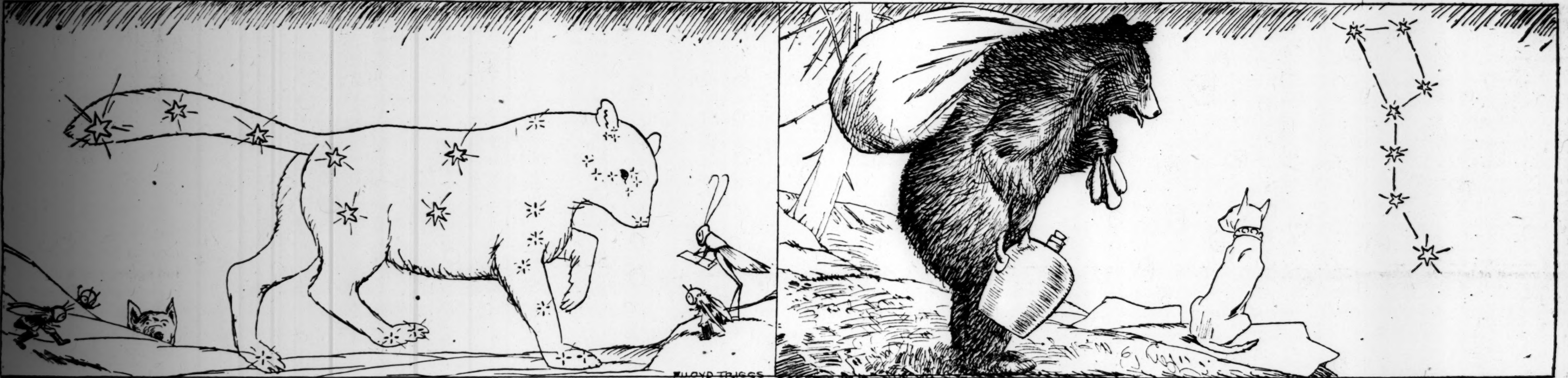
the seven biggest stars of the Great Bear as the Dipper, the Wain, the Chariot, the Septentriones of the Romans, the seven wise men of the Chinese. And everybody knows that the two stars in the side of the dipper, pointing always at the pole star, around which, as the hands of the clock, the whole constellation slowly moves." "Woof! Woof!" said a voice close by, and, turning about, Dingo and his friends beheld the big bear.

"I've been out getting some refreshments," said big bear. "You see, I know what bears like and, if the Great Bear is kind enough to come down to visit us common bears, he certainly shall have the best we can afford. I've got a jug of molasses, two quarts of honey, four jars of jam, five pounds of candy, and—"

There was a rushing sound and a whisk of light, when Dingo and his friends turned. The Great Bear was no longer with them. Only, far away in the northern sky, its handle, pointing downward, twinkled the Great Dipper.

"Pshaw," barked Dingo. "I suppose we'll never talk with him again."

"Never mind," said big bear. "There are other constellations."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Happy Family

In an old, deserted, ramshackle shed there once lived a family of seven, the merriest family you ever saw. There were the father and mother and five children—quite a family to live all in one room, wasn't it? They were never known to quarrel; the children never wandered away from home; but that may have been because there were so many to play with at home, all of the same age, too. Very often the father and mother used to play with them.

When the little ones were still quite small, their parents taught them to walk telephone wires, climb trees and jump from one tree to another. Some mothers will spank their children for doing that very thing, but this family believed in doing it and even the young ones soon became expert. They never seemed to mind the weather, in the least. If it rained, they walked the slippery wires, just the same. If the snow was four feet deep, they still jumped from tree to tree, as merry as they could be. When the wind blew, they seemed to be playing with it and were always gay and happy.

No one ever heard them speak a word, but oh! how they would look at you, with their bright eyes. And they always heard the slightest sound. They did not make friends readily with their neighbors—the people who lived in the houses near to the old shed, and they always tested them thoroughly before they placed any confidence whatever in them.

Have you guessed that this family's name is Gray Squirrel? Well, it is, and they still live in the old shed.

One day, after the baby squirrels were several weeks old, their father and mother took them to call on some friends of theirs who lived in a beautiful big white house on a shady street. The man who lived in this house loved the father and mother squirrel very much, and always kept a box of nuts on the porch for them in the summer time. In the winter time, the man put the box on the window sill, just outside of the living room, and every day Mr. and Mrs. Squirrel would come and sit on the window sill, eat the nuts and look at the man and his wife, who were watching them from the room. So, you see, they knew, when they took their babies to show to these kind people, that they would be welcome. And this is how they did it. Mr. Man and his wife were sitting on their porch, one warm summer afternoon, when up the steps came Mr. Squirrel. He looked at them sharply for a moment, then stopped and looked back. Then he came a step nearer, looked back

again and, by and by, up over the stone steps came a baby squirrel. Mrs. Squirrel was close behind, urging him on, and after a while all of the children, the father and the mother, were lined up in front of Mr. Man and his wife. You may be sure they were treated royally, and after that day the little ones needed no persuasion, but made daily calls on their kind friends, who never failed to have something good for them. Sometimes Mr. Man would have the nuts in his pocket, and one of the squirrels, after digging down to find one, would sit on his knee and eat as contentedly as could be. Then again, just for fun, Mrs. Man would hide some nuts in her work-bag; but, somehow or other, the squirrels always found them and seemed to enjoy the joke as well as anyone.

They liked to play in the tall elms in front of this beautiful house where Mr. and Mrs. Man lived; and often-times, people, in passing, would coax them into taking a nut from a hand. But, as quick as a flash, they were off again, out of sight and reach of any passer-by.

Sometimes the dogs tried to bother them and would give them a merry chase across the lawn, but the dogs got the worst of it, after all. One dog, in particular, Scotch Collie, seemed to take great delight in chasing the squirrels and it was amusing to watch the sport. Over the lawn, across the garden, through the gate into the driveway, skipped the squirrels and close behind bounded the Collie; then up a tree the squirrels would go and round and round and round the trunk would they circle, just out of Collie's reach and his eyes never leaving the tree. By and by, as if tired of the game, one Mr. Squirrel would flit his big, bushy tail and climb up and up the tall tree and across to another, but Collie still sat and waited and watched. Sometimes he would sit there nearly an hour, waiting for the squirrels to come down, but all the time they were far away.

Did you think the Gray Squirrels were such jokers?

New England's Oldest Church

Hingham, Massachusetts, boasts the oldest church in New England, its "Old Ship Meeting House" having been built in 1635. Originally it was surrounded by a wooden stockade for protection from the Indians. Although this feature has, of course, disappeared, the edifice itself has been little changed.

Once there was a little black fish, not longer than your little finger. He used to love to play with his sister; they would chase one another around the rocks and water grasses and try to see how high they could jump out of the water, and have the best games of hide-and-seek and ever so many other games.

Now this day the little black fish was playing hide-and-seek with his sister and it was his turn to hide, so he was trying to find a place where his sister couldn't find him for a long, long time. He tried to find just the right kind of shell to hide in, but he couldn't find it. Then he looked around on all sides and, suddenly, he saw a beautiful great pond-lily above his head.

"My!" he exclaimed. "If I can only jump into that lily, my sister won't ever find me till she has hunted and hunted." So he jumped just as hard as he could and landed on a lily petal, and down he rolled into the pure gold center of the lily.

There he lay a long while and went to sleep. When he awoke, it seemed very dark to the little black fish and he was hungry. He thought he would hurry right home to supper and he tried to jump out of the lily, but he found that he couldn't jump out because the lily had closed right over his head.

The little black fish didn't know what to do, and so he did a very lily thing; he began to cry a little. It was fortunate that he did not cry too loud, for he soon heard some one outside of the lily and he called, "Is that you, sister?"

"No; it's mama, but sister told me where you were," he heard the fish outside answer.

"Oh! mama, mama, I want to get out! I don't want to stay in here any longer. I want to get out!" cried the fish as loudly as he could inside the lily.

"How did you ever get inside that lily, and why did you stay so long?" asked mama black fish.

"Why, mama, we were just playing hide-and-seek and I saw this lily. I thought it would be the very best place to hide, so I jumped with all my might and got in here."

"You found a good hiding-place, surely, didn't you, little fish?" mama asked, laughing.

"Yes, it was too good," he answered.

"But sister did find you, when you were asleep, and came and told me where you were. She said she didn't want to wake you and came and told me that you were asleep here. So I hurried just as fast as I could, but the lily had closed up before I got to you."

The Fish and the Lily

"Oh, I wish that sister had wakened me. Can't you get me out of this lily, mama?"

"Not till morning," answered mama fish. "Cause the lily has closed up tight and won't open until morning. That's the way lilies do. So you must be a good, brave little fish. Isn't it warm in there?"

"Yes, mama, it's warm enough, but I wish I could only get out."

"Isn't it comfortable?" his mama asked.

"Yes, it's comfortable, but I want to get out," said the little black fish. "Doesn't it smell sweet in there?"

"Oh, yes, it smells lovely, mama!"

"Well, I thought the inside of a lily was a pretty pleasant place," said mama fish, "and if you'll just poke your nose around a little, you may find something to eat, and I know there are a few drops of water to drink."

The little black fish poked his nose around and found out that his mama knew just what was inside the lily. There was all he wanted to eat and water to drink. "Why, there is a little to eat in here, mama," he called back in surprise, "and all the water I want."

"I'm so glad," called his mother; "then you can have them for supper. You can go to sleep, just as if you were at home. I'll be right near the lily all night. Now you go right to sleep, my brave little fish; it's past bedtime already. Good-night."

Mama black fish lay near the lily and the lily rocked on the water, just as nicely as any cradle rocks, and little black fish went quietly to sleep.

When he awoke, it was morning and the sun was dancing diamonds all over the water. The little fish was so happy, now that he could see everything and was free in the open lily. But he jumped off the lily, just as fast as he could. There he found his mama, waiting for him.

"Good morning, my little fish," she said. "You slept in the lily very well, didn't you?"

"Oh, yes, mama! I slept well, 'cause I knew that you were near," said little black fish.

"But you won't jump into a lily again to hide, will you?"

"No, I guess not," said little black fish, "for I know now that lilies close up at night."

"I'm so glad," called his mother; "then you can have them for supper. You can go to sleep, just as if you were at home. I'll be right near the lily all night. Now you go right to sleep, my brave little fish; it's past bedtime already. Good-night."

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Timothy Blink Finds the Sea

It was summer and Timothy sat at the edge of the brook, under a weeping willow tree, and watched the dragon flies skimming over the water or resting motionless on the air, with their glittering, transparent wings stretched out on either side, over the brown water of the brook. He started to smile, as he saw a wee head bob up from below, and nodded happily as he saw that it was Nitrilla, with the pale yellow locks and emerald eyes.

Nitrilla looked mysterious and put one small, wet finger on her lips. Soon there was the sound of music, faint and far away, and just then there came gliding from the other side of the brook a little brown boat, shaped rather like a round cradle, and the sails on the boat were red, fluttering gayly in the wind. Timothy gasped and clasped his hands; he sprang to his feet. Nitrilla watched him and smiled.

"Oh!" cried Timothy. "Whose is it?"

"Yours," said Nitrilla. "We made it for you."

The little boy looked again and saw several tiny water nymphs, swimming along just under the surface of the water; they were swimming round the little boat and on each tiny pale face was a merry smile.

The music sounded nearer, as the boat drew up to the bank where Timothy was standing, and then he found that it came from the boat itself. It was singing. And this was the song:

"Jolly little Timothy,
Come away with me;
We will go a-voyaging
Till we find the sea."

"You will be the captain,
The skipper and the crew;
We will sail and sail away,
Under skies of blue."

"Board me, little Timothy,
Come away with me;
We will go a-voyaging
Till we find the sea."

So, of course, Timothy jumped in and the boat slipped away from the bank and from the nymphs, and started jauntily off down the middle of the brook. Tim turned and waved goodbye to his tiny friends and to his trees, and so went a-voyaging in the singing boat, with the sails of red, to find the sea.

Timothy saw that his brook was much longer than he had ever thought and, as they went, it widened and the green banks grew farther away all the time. As they journeyed on, the brook changed in color and became green, then blue, then gray and sometimes black; because, you see, really he had made a mistake all the time, for he had never explored it before and it

wasn't a brook at all, but a great winding river. Sometimes they rested and drew up at the bank. Tim found himself berries and honey and made himself a leafy hat, to keep off the sun, for it was now noonday. Seagulls appeared out of the sky and circled over their heads, screaming, "To sea! To sea!" The captain and the skipper and the crew (meaning Timothy, of course) had a glorious time. Sometimes the small boat sang and sometimes it talked to him and sometimes it was too busy to do anything but hold itself erect, as the waves dashed against it; for now it was getting very rough and the water was dark and foaming.

At last the little boat leaped half out of the water and hurried on faster than ever, and Timothy shaded his eyes and everywhere he looked there was water. If you have been to the seaside, you will understand; but, if you have not, then think of the largest lake you can remember and picture one far, far bigger, stretching so far that you cannot see the other shore. This was the sea; and this day it was only a little ruffled by the wind and the color of the leaves in Timothy's wood in late summer, a dark, dark green, while here and there little crests of white foam appeared and vanished again.

"And so we went a-voyaging," sang Timothy, standing up and skipping with delight, loving the feel of the salt breezes that smelt so strong and so sharp, that cooled his hot cheeks and left a faint salty taste on his lips.

Then the brave sailors turned their course and skimmed along by the seashore, coming at length to a quiet bay with a floor of bright gold sand. They drifted into shallow water and Timothy jumped out into the water and pulled up the boat on the beach, lowering the gay red sails and leaving the boat to rest after its work. Then he ran into the water again and had a lovely swim; he found shells and all sorts of queer seaweed and colored pebbles, washed smooth by the sea. Then he ran over the beach and explored and found a darling sea-cave, dark and cool, with green, mossy walls. And so he went back and pulled the little boat into the cave-with him, made a bed there and fell fast asleep to the murmuring and lapping and sighing of the sea. The soft singing of the boat. He dreamed that he was the captain of a great silver ship, with a singing swan's head for a prow, and that he had a cloak of red and a silver sword.

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MUSIC

"Shanewis" and "Place Congo"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
 "Shanewis" Opera in Two Acts; Libretto by Mme. Nello Richmond Eberhart, Music by Charles Wakefield Cadman. Also "The Dance in Place Congo." Ballet by Henry F. Gilbert. Produced by the Metropolitan Opera Company, Mr. Gatti director; Metropolitan Opera House, New York, N. Y., afternoon of Saturday, March 23, 1918. Roberto Moriconi conducted the music of the opera; Mr. Montoux, that of the ballet.

COST OF "SHANEWIS"
 Shanewis Sophie Braslau
 Mrs. Eberhart Kathleen Howard
 Any Marie Sundell
 Lionel Paul Althaus
 Philip Thomas Chalmers
 Old Indians—Angelo Bada, Pietro Audilio, Max Bloch, Marie Laurent.

High School Girls—Marie Tiffany, Cecil Arden, Phyllis White, Neil Warwick.
COST OF "PLACE CONGO"
 Aureole Rosina Galli
 Titon Giuseppe Bonfigli
 Numa Ottokar Bartik

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two methods in general, lie open to the person who wishes to express himself in musical writing; and nobody shall say that either is better than the other. One is the method of invention; the other, that of adaptation.

Now there are those who feel pretty sure in their own minds that music which is wholly invented—made up out of nothing, as it were—is more worthy than that which is adapted; more worthy, that is to say, than music which is developed, extended, embellished or improved from something else. Their argument on the positive side is, that original music is good, because it proceeds from constructive impulse on the part of the writer; and because it adds to the store of artistic wealth already in existence. Their argument on the negative side is, that adapted music is inferior, because the writer of it merely alters the dress of another man's thought, or at best adds decoration to that which, for all essential purposes of expression, is sufficient already.

Sound reasoning, no doubt. Convictionless, however. The question is, Do we like this or that piece of music? Nothing else matters. The most original composer in recent years, nearly everybody will admit is Debussy. But he is making his way very slowly indeed to the affections of the musical public. One of the most frankly unoriginal composers who ever put note to staff was Liszt. Yet his adaptations, transcriptions, paraphrases, or whatever one likes to call them, have for half a century delighted the concert world.

The school of Russian composition that called itself nationalist, the school represented by Moussorgsky's opera, "Boris Godunoff," stood on a formula of adaptation, being based on folk song. And if "Boris," compared with certain works of Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninoff, is only minor poetry, it has won, nevertheless, a lasting hold, even outside of Russia, on the interest of listeners. Likewise the rising school of Spanish music, represented by the compositions of Granados, with its use of popular dance rhythms, implies adaptation.

Again, there are the writers who uphold the musical dignity of the United States. Formerly, they asked themselves: Shall we be original? or, Shall we be like Brahms? MacDowell may be said to have been chiefly of the first mind, though not a little of the second; Foch and Converse may be said to be savingly of the first, too much of the second; Chadwick and Carpenter are, perhaps, wholly of the first.

Of late, composers in the United States, thinking how to profit by the example of Russian and Spanish writers, have put the alternative into new terms: Shall we be original? or, Shall we be nationalistic, and take up the adaptation of North American folk tunes?

To this group belong Cadman, whose opera, "Shanewis," built on American Indian strains of music, opened the performance on Saturday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House; and Gilbert, whose pantomime ballet, "The Dance in Place Congo," shaped out of Negro tunes, stood second on the bill.

Mr. Cadman, taking care not to make too pretentious a showing with his scant thematic resources, keeps his work within two short acts. Necessarily he has found little hint of civilized symphonic structure in listening to the North American Indian's primitive chants, just as an architect would find little hint for the plan of a Fifth Avenue residence in looking at a wigwam. At the same time, there can be no doubt that he has continued the mood of the Indian singing, even if he has not tried to develop very far the actual melody. He has unquestionably expanded the sentiment of the tribal tunes in his voice parts, and has succeeded in gaining appropriate pictorial effects in his orchestra.

That the composer of "Shanewis" has not produced a great contralto rôle for an artist like Miss Braslau to sing, does not greatly matter. As far as that goes, he has proved equal to such dramatic possibilities as the librettist has furnished him in all his rôles. The important thing is, that he has met his main problem in adapting his material to the opera form.

No less successful has Mr. Gilbert been in his adaptation of Negro tunes to the pantomime ballet form in his "Place Congo." He has found melodies for his work that are interesting to hear in themselves, and he has searched them with fascinating rhythm. But he has had to contend with certain difficulties growing out of the very appeal of his tunes. He has found that they insist on going in fixed grooves and that they do not admit of much variety of treatment; that they are not, strictly speaking, of symphonic character. His score seems to need the enrichment of more material that will make contrast with that which it already contains. He could advantageously revise the piece and relieve it of repetition and monotony.

As drama, "Place Congo" is an out-

and-out example of conventionalism. It is the old triangular mechanism in its simplest terms, having a slave girl as the heroine and two workers on the levee as rivals for her hand. As a stage picture, the piece is a Mississippi song put into costumed figures and painted pastboard. The dancing of the principals and the posing of the subordinates are as amusing as the music is spirited. The illusion of Negro life on the river is there to perfection—the grotesque, the emotional and all; and with a bit of Italian tragedy added. But why, when everything is so nicely ready at the high moment of the spectacle, does the scenario writer lose the opportunity of a water episode? Why does he let the river flow undramatically past the boat, without bringing to the levee a crowd?

Joseph Bonnet's Second Recital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 Second recital by Joseph Bonnet on organ of Emmanuel Church, evening of March 24, 1918. The program: Romantic masters; Schumann, sketch in F major, canon in B minor, Liszt, organ fantasia and fugue on the chorale, "Ad nos ad salutem undam." Modern composers: Gulltman, "Noel languedocien"; Franck, chorale in A minor; Bonnet, "Ariel" (after a reading of Shakespeare); "Deuxième légende"; Arthur Foote, improvisation from suite in D; Widor, toccata in F.

BOSTON, Mass.—Mr. Bonnet divided the second and last of the historical programs which he has played at Emmanuel Church into two parts, called suggestively "romantic masters" and "modern composers." This, of course, is a purely arbitrary division, for many might incline to the view that the term master might properly be applied to Franck and Gulltman and Widor as well as to Liszt and to Schumann, the latter of whom did not write his sketches and canons for the organ at all, but for the pedal piano.

No one will cavil at the designation of Liszt as a master, for Mr. Bonnet truly says, this fantasia and fugue on the theme from Meyerbeer's opera, "The Prophet," is one of the great works in the organ repertoire. The treatment of this chorale is peculiarly of interest to organists, for it contains enough difficulties to be a challenge to technique and color sense. Merely its length—it takes half an hour to play—taxes both player and listener. It shows the same characteristic as much of Liszt's music, a certain assertive sense natural to a pioneer, and makes one wish that he had written more music for the organ. Mr. Bonnet manipulated the resources of the splendid instrument admirably in securing varieties of color in the slow movement, but the effect of the adagio as a whole was not a unit. Rather it was a series of small pictures hung together.

The two numbers by Mr. Bonnet, played probably as he heard them when he wrote them, for the tone of the Emmanuel church organ is more like that of the French organs than any other he has played on in America, served to reveal the composer as an ideal representative of the classicists. His playing of the Widor toccata in F was something to be remembered for the wonderfully fine sense of rhythm brought out. A graceful tribute to Boston was paid in the inclusion on the program of the improvisation from Arthur Foote's suite in D, an admirable bit of writing, registered by Mr. Bonnet with great delicacy and played with precision and faultless touch.

The material which made up these two programs was meant, to the inclusion of a little more, to extend over a series of three recitals. It seems a pity that Boston could not have had equal opportunity with New York and Philadelphia to assimilate this series in its original plan. In the three appearances that Mr. Bonnet has made here this season he has but strengthened the impression he made at his first recital in Boston last April that he is one of the masters of organ playing, and that to hear him is to gain new ideas of the majesty and the sublimity of his chosen instrument.

Mme. Clara Clemens, Contralto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 Recital by Mme. Clara Clemens, contralto, Jordan Hall, Saturday afternoon, March 23, 1918. The program: "O cessate di piangere," Scarlatti; "Un certo non so che," Vivaldi; "Intorno all'Idol mio," Cesti; "Chi vuol comprer," Jommelle; "Air d'Orion," Lully; "Airette," Duni; "Esquise de Jeanette," Dalayrac; "Dans le printemps de mes années," Garat; "Danza, danza," Durante; "Romance," Tchaikovsky; "Parasha's Dance," "An Idiot's Love-Song," Moussorgsky; "The New Day," Gabriellwitzsch; "Ye Banks and Braes," "My Love She's but a Lassie Yet," "I'm Wearing Awa," Jean; "Oh, Charlie is Darling," old Scotch songs arranged by Helen Hopekirk.

BOSTON, Mass.—The first two groups in Mme. Clemens' program, comprising early Italian and French songs, were interesting enough from the standpoint of their rejuvenation for the benefit of a present-day audience, but the fact that they bore an almost monotonous similarity in type was unfortunate. The need of seriously considering the text of a song, entirely apart from its vocal suitability, seems frequently to escape the attention of many program makers. It would surely be possible to find among the songs of the earlier centuries a greater diversification of sentiment in both words and music. Songs which are mostly expressive of fatalism could with good judgment be used more sparingly on a single program.

What profit can there be in a portrayal of idiosyncrasy in terms of music, as in the Moussorgsky song? Durante's "Danza" brought a welcome relief at the end of the French group, and Mme. Clemens sang this with true spontaneity and verve. In two of the Russian group, Tchaikovsky's "Romance" and "The New Day" of Gabriellwitzsch, Mme. Clemens freely displayed her innate ability to express genuine depth of feeling and was recalled for an encore. In the Scottish songs, with their tender simplicity, Mme. Clemens was perhaps at her best. They brought out a charm and a quality of voice

which was most appealing, and showed the singer in quite a different light, than the songs demanding dramatic finesse, an accomplishment somewhat out of reach of Mme. Clemens' technical equipment. Kurt Schindler assisted at the piano, and there was a good-sized and friendly audience.

Miss Novae and Mr. Thibaud

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 Guilmor Novae, pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, violinist, in recital at Symphony Hall on Sunday, March 24, 1918. Nicolai Schneer, accompanist, Miss Novae and Mr. Thibaud together played the sonata in F major, op. 24, Beethoven; Miss Novae also played the sonata in E minor, op. 55, Chopin, and "Mourning Woods" and "Dance of the Gnomes," Liszt; Mr. Thibaud also played the concerto in E flat, Mozart, and ballade and polonaise, Vieuxtemps.

BOSTON, Mass.—It is somewhat unusual for two artists to present at these Sunday afternoon concerts a program quite so severe as the one rendered yesterday. And if for no other purpose than to offset the weightier pieces, a slight intermixture of lighter melodies is by no means undesirable. There is otherwise so likely to develop a certain air of ponderous oppressiveness which militates against the best results from the performers. These audiences, too, show by a slight restlessness that, no matter with how brilliant execution and understanding an interpretation each number may be played, a program of such a character does not exercise the appeal that a rather more popularly chosen program might.

Miss Novae played the Chopin sonata in the manner of a true master. Her technique is of such a nature that the hearer rather forgets the possibility of difficulties in the appreciation of the outstanding themes that are so skillfully set forth. With her it is evident that a piece is truly a unit which she is presenting much as a reader might unfold a tale. Thus here the scherzo so readily leads into the largo and the presto is so spontaneous a continuance of it, that there seems to be a subtle welding of the movements into one, while the allegro is the introductory chapter from which the rest is all developed naturally.

The Beethoven sonata also was a fine performance, the two artists balancing with great nicety. Mr. Thibaud's playing was marked with much color and feeling, though a little greater vivacity and sparkle would not have been amiss. In many parts of his program his work was pleasing, but in a few there were slight evidences of a lapse of technique or bowing. His interpretation of the concerto was broad and vigorous.

ART

Boston Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The current Tarbell show at the Guild of Boston Artists, Newbury Street, is made up, for the most part, of paintings which have been shown before, but since it includes many of the canvases recently exhibited in New York, there is opportunity to review them, having in mind the refusal of the New York critics to exalt the artist's work. The reason seems rather obvious. That Mr. Tarbell's work is good has never been questioned. But it is equally true that his Boston friends have been prone to an over-enthusiastic praise that only leads critics in other cities to be disappointed.

There are, in this present show, many passages that are far above the average run of good painting. There are many passages that are anything but good. It is difficult to see, for instance, how any of the New York enthusiasts can delight in such a picture as "Children Going to Ride." The composition is bad, the figures obviously posed and suggesting still life nor is the drawing or coloring particularly interesting. Turning to the well-known, versatile Tarbell girl, who reads, writes, crochets, etc., one finds her this time writing in an interior which, well as it may be handled, does not compare with other similar interiors that Mr. Tarbell has shown himself capable of.

In his portraits, again, the artist can be thoroughly convincing and charming, as he is in his magisterial "Justice Hammond," his decorative "Mrs. C." and his "Mrs. T." But several of the portraits show the artist's rather unpleasant fault of keying up the lighting of the face so that they are just enough out of tone with the rest of the pictures to make the result rather unpleasant. In his large portrait of President Burton this over-keying results in a face that seems too pink, while even in the Hammond portrait it is not easy for the eyes to dwell upon the splendidly painted features because of the excessive coloration.

Vernon Ellis

It is probably not fair to compare the average artist with genius, yet when both choose the same subject and exhibit within a few weeks of each other's show, the comparison becomes rather unavoidable. It was not long ago that we were seeing Sargent's truly marvelous oils and water colors of the Canadian Northwest, and now Vernon Ellis is showing the same thing at the St. Botolph Club. Mr. Ellis has the faculty—and a very valuable one it is for a starter—of "seeing" his picture before he begins. The result is that these views of massive, snow-patterned cliffs rising sheer from emerald lakes and of white-mantled rivers and valleys framed in dark pines are excellently composed and with the emphasis properly placed on the significant features. The artist is as yet rather badly handicapped, however, in the actual application of his colors. The brushwork is often muddy, often apparently careless, and at times the various sections of his canvases show different methods of handling that do not harmonize. In his bright spots, Mr. Ellis secures very good coloring. In his dark, he is muddy and falls to see color.

DR. E. H. GRIGGS ON CALDERON'S PLAY

Series of Lectures on Drama of Protest Ends With Spanish Dramatist's "Life Is a Dream"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—On Saturday morning Dr. Edward Howard Griggs in concluding the course of six lectures on the Drama of Protest he has given at Tremont Temple, spoke on Calderon's drama, "Life Is a Dream," and its protest against yielding to fate.

Preparatory to launching into the interpretation of this romantic and imaginative masterpiece of Seventeenth Century Spanish literature, Dr. Griggs briefly outlined the career of Calderon, who, said the lecturer, may be justly called the Spanish Shakespeare. Calderon in his youth was destined to the Jesuit priesthood, but preferred the profession of arms. As a private in the army he led an adventurous career and served with distinction in the campaigns in Italy and in the Low Countries. Upon the loss of a greatly beloved woman he abandoned the life of a soldier and entered the church, devoting his talents from then on to writing plays of sacred nature. He enjoyed great public favor as well as the favor of the court. Calderon was an amazingly prolific author, having written 180 plays in all. Naturally such vast literary output was of uneven quality. Of all his plays, secular and sacred, Dr. Griggs considers "Life Is a Dream" the finest example of Calderon's genius as a philosopher and a poet. The Fitzgerald translation, in which the title has been modified to "Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made Of" and which Dr. Griggs used to illuminate his lecture, does admirable justice to the great lyric gift of the Spanish poet. True to his genial handling of translation, Fitzgerald has scorned literal rendering and has concerned himself primarily with transposing Calderon's great Spanish poetry into great English poetry.

The hero of the play is Prince Sigismund of Poland, a youth of 20, who from birth has been confined by his father, the reigning King of Poland, to a lonely fortress in the mountains and kept in ignorance of his identity. The King had been prompted to this action in an effort to forestall the prophecy of the stars, which at the time of the Prince's birth, predicted for him the career of a monster. One of the protests of Calderon's play is the one against one human being thus presuming to shape the destiny of another.

Of course, says Dr. Griggs, we no longer believe in the power of prophecy of the stars, yet it is not difficult to translate this symbolism into terms of our own thinking. Do we not speak of the heredity of insanity and crime as if man's unconquerable mind were not proof against such circumstances? This protest against yielding to fate, this affirmation of the supremacy of the personal conduct of life, is the keynote of Calderon's lofty philosophy, expressed in this play. Rosaura, the young woman disguised as a man, who discovers the captive Prince in his mountain dungeon and places a sword in his hand, urging him, by means of it, to assert his rights, represents in Calderon's drama the motif of free human will. If you must die, is the burden of her exhortation, die fighting. The symbolism of her attitude is easily translated: man has it in his own power to struggle against and rise above any human destiny.

As the plot develops, doubts about the wisdom and the justice of his treatment of his son assail the old King, and under the influence of a

powerful drug the Prince is brought to Warsaw for the span of one day and surrounded with all the pomp of his rank. If the stars have erred in their prophecy, if instead of a monster he proves himself a reasonable, upright man, he will remain in the capital and succeed to the throne. If, on the other hand, he proves to be all that the stars forecast, he will return to his mountain-prison, for life. The Prince, bewildered to find himself in wholly unfamiliar surroundings, his natural feeling of justice deeply outraged when he learns of the indignity practiced upon him, carried away by a blind flood of anger and resentment, justifies, to all appearances, the prediction of the stars. Drugged again, he is carried back to the fortress in the mountains and told that his experience has been a dream.

Here we have the great symbolism of Calderon's play. This brief spell between two vast chapters of mysterious darkness that we call life, says Dr. Griggs, how do we know it is not a dream? Surely, many of us seem to be asleep. "And if you will allow me," he continued, "to make use of the excellent Irish jest, the only way to prove that you have been asleep is by waking up. If we are asleep, let us act as if we were awake. If life is a dream, let us give significance to that dream." That, said Dr. Griggs, is the secret of life. No matter how distressing the circumstances, there is always the choice of the "best thing" to do. In concluding, Dr. Griggs urged his audience to wake up from their sleep, not to falter in the struggle throughout the dark phases of the crisis that today is holding the world in its grip, to help overthrow social evils and, above all, to rise to the supreme philanthropy of noble, individual conduct. The fair-sized, deeply interested audience that regretfully saw Dr. Griggs' course on the Drama of Protest end, was gratified by the announcement of his program for another series of six lectures, scheduled for next season. This series, in its briefest outline, will deal with the Reconstruction and Future of Democracy.

OPERA REPERTORY

The Metropolitan Opera Company, appearing at the Boston Opera House the week of April 22, is to present the following repertory:
 April 22, evening, "The Prophet" (Mmes.

Musio and Matzenauer and Mr. Caruso).
 April 23, evening, "Tosca" (Mmes. Farrar and Messrs. McCormack and Scotti).
 April 24, afternoon, "Aida" (Mmes. Musio and Matzenauer and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato and Mardones).
 April 24, evening, "Rigoletto" (Mmes. Barrientos and Matfield and Messrs. Lazaro, de Luca and Rother).
 April 25, evening, "L'Oracolo" (Mmes. Easton and Messrs. Althaus, Scotti and Didur); followed by "Pagliacci" (Mmes. Musio and Messrs. Caruso and Amato).
 April 26, evening, "Madam Butterfly" (Mmes. Farrar and Formis and Messrs. Carpi and Scotti).
 April 27, afternoon, "Samson and Delilah" (Mmes. Clausen and Messrs. Caruso and Chalmers).
 April 27, evening, "Furiani" (Mmes. Barrientos and Perini and Messrs. Lazaro and de Luca).
 Added to these performances may be a third matinee.

ARGENTINE GERMANS MAKE VAIN PROTEST

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The German newspapers, German citizens and such German officials as are left here are protesting vigorously to the Argentine Government against permitting an American supply ship to remain here or load meats for the American fleet. President Irigoyen, however, has informed Ambassador Stimson that the vessel may remain in port as long as may be necessary.

COSTA RICA REBELS KILLED

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—The final act in the revolution fomented by Fernandez Guell, a pro-German newspaper editor, has been played near Buenos Aires, a small village near the Panama boundary. While seeking to reach Panama territory, Guell and five of his followers were engaged by a detachment of police and Guell and four of them were killed. The sixth man was made prisoner.

WORCESTER PURCHASES

The Worcester Art Museum has announced the purchase of two new paintings which will soon be placed on exhibition. One is the portrait of "Quentin Matsys," by Joos van Cleve, the Flemish painter (1485-1540), bought at the Kleinberger sale in New York; the second is a portrait of a "Dutch Lady," by Jan Verspronck (1597-1662), bought at the George A. Hearn sale in New York.

PONTOTOC CLEARS OUT DISLOYALTY

One of the Oklahoma Counties Which Figured in the Anti-Draft Uprisings Last April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Disloyalty, apparently, has been wiped out of Pontotoc County, according to W. D. Little, secretary of the County Council of Defense.

Pontotoc was one of the three counties of southeastern Oklahoma which figured in the anti-draft uprisings of last August. Practically all the men who participated directly in these disturbances have been sent to federal prisons and their sympathizers have been disclosed.

"We find the people not only willing to do what they can to help win the war," said Mr. Little, "but actually anxious to learn how to do it."

In Washita County, Oklahoma, German schools are to be denied the use of public buildings, following receipt of an opinion from the Attorney-General authorizing such action.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PRINCETON LEADS IN AQUATIC MEET

Orange and Black Watermen Make Best Showing in the Individual Championships of the Intercollegiate Swimming

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING RECORDS

50 YARDS—25%.	Yale
S. E. Hoadley, 1914	1914
100 YARDS—30%.	Yale
H. E. Vollmer, 1916	1916
220 YARDS—2m. 51s.	Princeton
E. J. D. Cross, 1914	1914
440 YARDS—5m. 11s.	Princeton
C. G. Lehman, 1916	1916
880-YARD RELAY—4m. 50s.	Princeton
Yale	1914
300-YARD FREEMAN RELAY—1m 44%.	Princeton
Princeton	1916

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton University swimmers made the best showing in the individual championships of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association tournament for 1917-1918 which was held in the pool of Princeton University Saturday evening. The Orange and Black watermen took two first places, two seconds and two thirds, making a clean sweep of the fancy diving event. University of Pennsylvania also showed up strongly, the Red and Blue getting two firsts and four thirds.

The meet was not up to championship class so far as times were concerned, and the 220-yard swim, which was won by J. R. Keiser of the University of Pennsylvania after a great battle with W. M. Cowles of Amherst College, was the only event in which fast time was made. Keiser won in 2m. 40-1/2s.

E. J. Elderkin of the University of Pennsylvania, sprang somewhat of a surprise when he defeated L. R. Kinnard of Princeton, in the plunge for distance. In the team meets of the winter, Elderkin and Kinnard had met twice, and each had a victory to his credit; and as the competition Saturday was in the latter's pool, it was generally expected that he would win; but the Red and Blue swimmer won by a margin of a foot and a half.

N. B. Dane of Princeton, was another swimmer who furnished a surprise when he won the fancy diving. Capt. Bedros Karanjan Jr., of the Princeton team, had won this event in every meet he had competed in this winter, and was a big favorite to win, but his team-mate captured the honor with G. B. Gray Jr., also of Princeton, second, and the Tiger captain third.

As was expected, the Yale freshman swimming team won the freshman relay race with Princeton, second, and Pennsylvania, third. The Eli team took the lead at the start, and was never headed, finishing 10 yards ahead of Princeton in 1m. 46s.

The summary: 50-Yard Swim—Won by H. D. Johnson, Princeton; R. B. Mayer, Yale, and Max Untersee, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, tied for second; fourth, H. D. Leopold Jr., Pennsylvania. Time—26s. Fancy Diving—Won by N. B. Dane, Princeton; second, G. B. Gray Jr., Princeton; third, Bedros Karanjan, Princeton; fourth, E. A. Goldstein, Rutgers. 220-Yard Swim—Won by J. R. Keiser, Pennsylvania; second, W. M. Cowles, Amherst; third, R. S. Bolan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; fourth, Gallinger, Rutgers. Time—4m. 40-1/2s. 200-Yard Freshman Relay Race—Won by Yale (Milroy, Binney, Tyler, Thurston); Princeton, second; Pennsylvania, third. Time—1m. 46s. Plunge—Won by E. J. Elderkin, Pennsylvania; second, L. R. Kinnard, Princeton; third, E. J. Baum, Pennsylvania; fourth, H. J. Schneek, Princeton. Time—1m. 46s. 100-Yard Swim—R. B. Mayer, Yale, and Max Untersee, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, tied for first; third, H. D. Johnson, Princeton; fourth, H. D. Leopold Jr., Pennsylvania. Time—60%.

EAST BOSTON HIGH WINS DISTRICT MEET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—William Nolan, captain of the East Boston High School track team, led the Orange and Black athletes to victory, Saturday, in the District High School track and field meet at the East Armory, East Newton Street, and improved the record in the senior 300-yard event by four-fifths of a second.

The East Boston and Hyde Park schools were tied at 28 points as a result of the field events held Thursday, but from the very start, Saturday, the former school began piling up a lead that enabled that team to lead Hyde Park, its nearest competitor in the list of entries, by 9 1/2 points, the totals of the two schools being 66 and 56 1/2 points respectively.

The English High team, substituting for the High School of Commerce in the special relay race against the Boston Latin School, always trailed, but in view of the lack of preparation by the Blue and Blue quartet, they ran a very commendable race.

DISSTON TIES NEW YORK NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representative soccer football teams of New York and Philadelphia clashed Sunday at Lenox Oval, when the New York Football Club and the Disston Athletic Association played a tie game in the championship series of the National Football League. The final score was New York 1, Disston A. A. 1. Both goals were obtained in the second half.

For 20 minutes after the restart the two teams struggled in vain, but suddenly the Disston forwards broke through and, aided by Hyslop, Coursey netted the ball with a fine low shot. Fifteen minutes later New York forced a corner and Blech headed prettily into the Quakers' net, tying the score.

INDOOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT OPENS

Twenty-Five Women Entered in National Title Event—Miss Molla Bjurstedt to Compete

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twenty-five women are entered in the national indoor lawn tennis championships which open today on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory. Miss Marie Wagner, who won the championship a year ago, during the absence of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, who elected to play in the series of exhibition matches on the Pacific Coast, rather than to wait for the national indoor event, will not defend the title this year.

Miss Bjurstedt is the holder of the national singles championship and will endeavor to regain her laurels in the indoor event. There are few among the entrants who will be able to force her to display her greatest tennis ability, and the same would probably be so were Miss Wagner defending the title.

Among those who will oppose Miss Bjurstedt are Miss Eleanor Goss, a player who has proved the merit of her game in several tournaments, and Mrs. Johan Rogge, another of the Norwegian school of players, who made her debut into tennis here during the recent invitation tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn. Miss Margaret Grove, Miss Caroma Winn, Miss Helen Bernhard, and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard are other well-known players who will compete.

The complete entry as it was announced at the Seventh Regiment Armory Saturday is as follows:

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, Mrs. E. Eberhard, Miss Helene Polak, Mrs. M. B. Huff, Miss Helen Bernhard, Mrs. L. Z. Murray, Miss T. C. Pond, Mrs. L. Manheim, Miss M. Gott, Mrs. J. Waring, Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, Mrs. S. H. Green, Miss Elizabeth Holden, Miss Caroma Winn, Mrs. S. J. Strauss, Mrs. E. H. Thompson, Mrs. Edward Lynch, Miss Margaret Grove, Miss Hazel Gardner, Miss Jane Quintard, Miss Eleanor Goss, Mrs. A. G. Deane, Miss Margaret Bretz and Mrs. Johan Rogge.

ATHLETIC NOTES

W. E. Maranville, former shortstop for the Boston National League Baseball Club, has been assigned to active duty.

Pitcher Mameaux of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club has been placed in Class 1A by the Pittsburgh draft board.

The Dartmouth College freshman track team defeated Colby Academy at Hanover, N. H., Saturday, in a dual indoor meet, 59 to 22.

The Bethlehem Steel soccer team eliminated the Interborough Rapid Transit team in an American Challenge Cup competition, Saturday, 5 goals to 1.

Columbia University is anxious to arrange a race on the Hudson River course at Poughkeepsie between its own varsity crew and either Yale or Pennsylvania.

H. Kuhlman of Evander Childs High School won the interscholastic rifle-shooting championship of the Public School Athletic League of Greater New York, Saturday, with 445 points.

Newton High School won the interscholastic hockey championship of the eastern part of the United States at Boston, Saturday evening, by defeating Erasmus Hall School, champions of the Public School League of Greater New York, by the score of 8 to 0.

John Hutchinson of the Glenview Country Club won the professional golf tournament at Asheville, N. C., Saturday, with a new local record of 276 strokes for the 72 holes. P. J. Doyle of the Deal Country Club and Fred McLeod of the Columbia Country Club were tied for second with 278.

The class of 1920 won the interclass track meet of the College of the City of New York, Saturday, with 44 points. Second place was won by 1921 with 30 points. Three new City College records were made: Warner '18 doing 10ft. 3in. in the pole vault; George Dorf '21, doing 5ft. 6in. in the running high jump and Fishel '21 doing 40-1-5s. in the 300-yard run.

RED SOX ENTER UPON FINAL WEEK IN CAMP

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Today the Boston American League Baseball Club enter upon their third and last week of intensive training at the spring camp here. Manager Barrow expects to start the second team contests this week providing his pitching staff is in good shape after the week-end workouts. In the exhibition game at Camp Pike, Sunday, the Red Sox easily defeated the Brooklyn Club for the second time this season, by a score of 7 to 1.

The new infield of the Boston club appeared to good advantage, Evers at second base covering his ground in fine form. John McInnis played third base and Captain Hobitzell was at first base. Manager Barrow instructed his men to hit the ball out and only once during the game did a Boston player bunt a ball. G. H. Ruth's home run in the third inning, scoring four tallies for the Boston team, was easily the feature of the afternoon.

CLEVELAND SEVEN WINS CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland hockey team defeated the Kitchener seven, champions of Canada, 5 to 2, Saturday night.

MICHIGAN EASILY WINS TRACK MEET

C. E. Johnson Is Individual Star in Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Indoor Championship at Northwestern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—University of Michigan, a traditional leader in Western Conference athletics before the break of 1906, resumed her old position Saturday night when, after encountering defeat in her single conference football games and undergoing a basketball season of straight defeats, her trackmen triumphed by a big margin over the rest of the Big Ten in the annual conference indoor track meet. Michigan scored 42 points, Chicago 22, Wisconsin 16, Illinois 10, Minnesota 7, Northwestern 6, Indiana 4 and Purdue 3.

The stars of the evening were C. E. Johnson, a Michigan sophomore, and G. L. Otis, a Chicago man, running, it is expected, his last race for the Maroon, as he is awaiting call to France. Johnson tied the conference records in the 50-yard dash and the 60-yard high hurdles and won the running high jump. Otis kept the Maroons in the running by victory in the mile and two-mile. No records were broken.

The Michigan team showed well-balanced strength, getting points in every event but one. Chicago's weakness in the field events proved too great a handicap for the Maroons to overcome. The Maroons took an easy victory in the relay.

Michigan adherents were numerous and Michigan enthusiasm ran high and the maize and blue victory was well received. The summary: 50-Yard Dash—Won by C. E. Johnson, Michigan; J. F. Zoellin, Michigan, second; Charles Carroll Jr., Illinois, third; T. M. Collier, Indiana, fourth. Time—5%.

60-Yard Dash—Won by Fred Feuerstein, Chicago; R. H. Briggs, Indiana, second; D. A. Forbes, Michigan, third; W. H. Hamilton, Northwestern, fourth. Time—52%.

80-Yard Dash—Won by L. A. Hauser, Minnesota; C. W. Stoll, Michigan, second; C. L. Nash, Wisconsin, third; C. C. Greene, Chicago, fourth. Time—5m. 3%.

One-Mile Run—Won by G. L. Otis, Chicago; S. W. Sedgwick, Michigan, second; Demmer Golden, Wisconsin, third; H. A. Donnelly, Michigan, fourth. Time—4m 30%.

Two-Mile Run—Won by G. L. Otis, Chicago; H. C. Dennis, Wisconsin, second; Gordon Crump, Wisconsin, third; J. A. Little, Purdue, fourth. Time—10m. 3%.

60-Yard High Hurdles—Won by C. E. Johnson, Michigan; H. R. Heintzen, Wisconsin, second; A. I. Andrews, Wisconsin, third; J. F. Zoellin, Michigan, fourth. Time—7%.

Running High Jump—Won by C. E. Johnson, Michigan; E. E. Linn, Northwestern, second; R. A. Halgh, Michigan, third; C. L. Slater, Michigan, fourth. Time—4ft. 10in.

16-Pound Shot Put—J. L. Baker, Michigan, and J. N. Weiss, Illinois, tied for first; L. A. Hauser, Minnesota, third; C. C. Jackson, Chicago, fourth. Distance—39ft. 8%.

Pole Vault—Won by A. J. Cross, Michigan; W. R. Kiefer, Purdue, A. L. Lang, Illinois, and A. H. Utt, Illinois, tied for second. Height—11ft. 6in.

One-Mile Relay—Won by University of Chicago (Curtiss, Annan, Kennedy, Feuerstein); University of Michigan, second; Northwestern University, third; University of Wisconsin, fourth. Time—3m. 26%.

NAVAL OFFICER HAS NOVEL PLAN

L. A. Bailey Wants to Have a Philippine Baseball Team in Some United States League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—L. A. Bailey, a naval officer stationed in the Philippine Islands, in a letter mailed at Cavite, P. I., Feb. 8, has opened negotiations with the Southern Association for the entrance of a Philippine baseball team into the United States field during the coming season. He says: "I can put a fast Filipino team in a league in the States, composed of selected players from those islands who compare favorably with the league teams at home, such as Memphis, Birmingham, New Orleans, etc. I can carry five or six pitchers and in all about 18 players that will make other clubs play airtight baseball to beat them. I am willing to try this proposition out for one season, if I can get good inducements and support for my team. My proposition is to induce some city to take my team during a season in any league that city may care to enter. I believe it will be a drawing card and there will be plenty of snappy baseball to please the fans."

After discussing financial arrangements, Mr. Bailey says: "This team, the Cavite Club, is playing now in the Manila League, and if I took them to the United States I could strengthen them from other teams. The best pitchers in these islands, such as Cesar, Jarpillo, Yara, Amja, Juanito, Velasquez, Suarez, would compose my pitching staff."

COLUMBIA FOILSMEN WIN FENCING TITLE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University won the intercollegiate fencing championship here Saturday night, with thirteen bouts won and five lost. The individual title went to Javier Horcasitas of Columbia, a native of Chihuahua, Mex., who won all of his six bouts.

The Yale University's representatives broke even in their 18 bouts and Pennsylvania's foilsman won only five.

MATCH PLAY TO START FOR WOMEN

United North and South Golf Championships Open on Pinehurst Course Today

PINEHURST, N. C.—Match play starts here today in the United North and South golf championships for women, drawings for which resulted in Miss E. V. Rosenthal of Chicago, the present title holder, and Mrs. J. V. Hurd of Pittsburgh, medalist in the qualifying round Saturday, being placed in opposite brackets.

Mrs. Hurd won the qualifying round Saturday, going out in 44 and coming in in 42, for an 86 card, which led the field of more than 70 contestants by a margin of 3 strokes. Miss Rosenthal finished second in 89, and Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Philadelphia arrived third in 95. Miss R. A. Dugan of Chicago, playing her first round on the Pinehurst course, came in fourth at 96, and five players tied at 98. Mrs. C. T. Russell of Ardley dropped to the second eight on the play-off of the tie. Mrs. J. R. Price, a former North and South champion, and Miss Louise Elkins were other conspicuous examples of players who surprised every one by failing to make the first division. Six eights qualified for match play.

The summaries: First Eight—Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh, 44, 42—86; Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Philadelphia, 45, 45—90; Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, 46, 45—91; Miss R. A. Dugan, Chicago, 47, 48—95; Mrs. J. S. Johnson, Brae Burn, 48, 48—96; Mrs. J. S. Pritchard, Middlethian, 44, 54—98; Mrs. M. Hammer, Flushing, 51, 47—98; Miss Sara Fowles, Oakmont, 49, 49—98.

Second Eight—Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardley, 48; Mrs. J. R. Price, Oakmont, 101; Mrs. J. D. Chapman, Greenview, 102; Miss Louise Elkins, Oakmont, 102; Mrs. F. S. Danforth, North Fork, 102; Mrs. J. C. Yeager, New York, 103; Mrs. J. P. Puryear, Springfield, 103; Mrs. William West, Philadelphia, 105.

OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR B. U. BASEBALL

Coach W. J. Goggin, Former Tufts College Athlete, Has Promising Squad Out for the Boston University Nine

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—With nearly a score of candidates out for the squad, baseball prospects at Boston University are very promising, according to Coach W. J. Goggin, the former Tufts College athlete. The first practice session was held last week in the cage, at which time the coach outlined the season's work.

The short but snappy practice held for the better candidates, the playing of D. J. Clark, the former Taunton High School athlete, stood out prominently. Though it was the first time this year that most of the men have been in uniform, they appeared to be in fine form. Among the other aspirants for pitching honors, are Willis White, the Wakefield High star, and B. Bornstein, a former member of the English High School nine.

The team looks to be exceptionally strong in catchers, with A. C. Gasser, a former Blue and Blue performer, developing rapidly. H. Atkins, who played for the Washington and Lee University nine, is also a candidate for the backstop position. Both of these players are in good shape and their throwing around the diamond is accurate and speedy. Coach Goggin believes that in this department of the nine he has little to bother him.

In the infield the coach has a number of good men to choose from. With J. M. Tilton at first base, and R. S. Casey, former Taunton High, at second, a clever combination can be developed. Tilton has exhibited signs of prowess with the bat, which combined with his ability to cover a large portion of ground will make him a very desirable adjunct to the team. The other infield positions are much more doubtful, as many of the men have been unable to report for practice as yet, due to their military duties.

Coach Goggin has several very good prospects for the outfield places, among them being H. Felch, a former player on the Fitchburg High team. Felch is very fast on the bases, while in previous years he has been equally proficient at the bat. Little opportunity has been permitted him so far this season to regain his form in the latter department, but the coach predicts that as soon as formal practice is begun, he will readily round into shape. Other candidates who are showing marked ability at these positions are W. Pond and L. T. Bennett, both of Quincy High, where they played under Coach Mansur.

Student Manager Chester Morgan has not completed a schedule of games as yet; but a tentative list of contests includes matches with Wentworth Academy on April 20, with Tufts College on April 24, and with Lowell Textile School on April 27. It is expected that games with the Portland Naval Reserves and with the second naval district team will be arranged.

GRAYSON AWARDED VERDICT

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Baseball Club of the National League was ordered to pay \$1500 to W. E. Grayson, former owner of the Louisville Club of the American Association, in a sealed verdict returned Saturday in municipal court. Grayson sued for a breach of contract made with C. W. Murphy, then president of the club, over a deal involving Pitchers Lawrence Cheney and Edward Lennox.

PENN STATE WINS WRESTLING TITLE

Capture the Intercollegiate Championship Honors for 1918 at Columbia University Gymnasium by a Wide Margin

STANDING OF COLLEGES

Pennsylvania State	34
Cornell University	17
Lehigh University	17
University of Pennsylvania	7
Columbia University	2

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pennsylvania State College is today holding the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association championship title for the first time following its victory in the annual championship tournament at the Columbia University gymnasium with 34 points. Cornell University, holder of the championship for a number of years, was forced to share second place in the standing with Lehigh University, each being credited with 17 points. University of Pennsylvania won only seven points while Columbia was forced to be satisfied with two.

The work of the Penn State matmen was very fine and they captured every first place but one, that going to Capt. K. N. Bevier '19, of Lehigh when he won the title in the 125-pound class. Bevier was one of the fastest men in the tournament and his bout with H. G. Rose of the University of Pennsylvania was one of the most interesting of the meet.

Two of the titles required extra periods to reach a decision. L. W. Brown '20 of Pennsylvania State was held to a draw by J. M. Lattimer '18 of Lehigh, but won in the extra bout of six minutes by a decision. T. F. Nelson '18 of Pennsylvania State required an extra period to win the 175-pound title from Edwin Booth '20 of Lehigh. The summary:

115-Pound Class—Won by P. J. Horst, '18, Pennsylvania State; M. Rosenzweig, Columbia, second; L. E. Rofe, Cornell, third.

175-Pound Class—Won by Capt. K. N. Bevier '19, Lehigh; C. E. Ackery, Cornell, second; H. G. Rose '19, Pennsylvania, third.

135-Pound Class—Won by Capt. M. M. Long, Pennsylvania State; G. P. Bullard '18, Cornell, second; Capt. S. G. Ketterer, Pennsylvania, third.

145-Pound Class—Won by R. S. Schultz '18, Pennsylvania; Tuttle, Cornell, second; Rudolph Hyman, Pennsylvania, third.

155-Pound Class—Won by L. W. Brown '20, Pennsylvania State; J. M. Lattimer '18, Lehigh, second; R. E. Webber '18, Cornell, third.

175-Pound Class—Won by T. F. Nelson '18, Pennsylvania State; Edwin Booth '20, Lehigh, second; L. S. Huntington '19, Cornell, third.

Heavy-Weight Class—Won by S. J. Czarnick '18, Pennsylvania State; M. A. Moley '18, Lehigh, second; W. H. Porter '19, Cornell, third.

KINSELLA EASILY DEFEATS HYDE

Amateur Champion of the United States Earns Only Three Aces in Three Games

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. A. Kinsella, holder of the world's professional squash tennis championship, scored a remarkable triumph over F. V. S. Hyde of the Harvard Club, holder of the United States amateur championship, in an exhibition event at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club Sunday afternoon with the score 15-11, 15-11, 15-11. In every game Kinsella conceded his amateur rival 10 aces, so that in the entire match Hyde was able to score only three aces on actual play, one in each game.

It had been anticipated that the liberal handicapping in favor of Hyde would bring about a close contest, but Kinsella fairly romped away with the games, Hyde's strategy and brilliant stroking holding no terrors whatever for Kinsella. On actual play Kinsella scored 45 aces and Hyde three. The professional champion finished off his points rapidly. His stroking was so accurate that Hyde was frequently drawn out of position and then made the victim of one of Kinsella's flashing kills from the front wall.

In a match that preceded the Kinsella-Hyde conflict, R. A. Coburn of the Harvard Club defeated H. D. Bulkeley of the Columbia Club at 11 to 15, 15 to 2, 15 to 12.

C. L. HERZOG TO TALK WITH P. D. HAUGHTON

MIAMI, Fla.—C. L. Herzog arrived at the training camp Sunday afternoon and is awaiting the arrival of President P. D. Haughton of the Boston National League Baseball Club, who is due to reach here early this morning. Herzog says that his action does not indicate that he has already come to any definite understanding with the Boston management, and Stallings gives it out that the New York Club will have to turn over to him Smith, Young or Rodriguez, in addition to Herzog, before the deal will be satisfactory to the Braves manager. The fact that the veteran infielder and Haughton are to get together for an interview today is regarded as an indication that the deal is pretty close to consummation.

If Herzog is signed by the Braves their infield problem will be solved, and the pitching department will alone remain to be fortified. Manager Stallings insists that the club will not recede from the position it has taken in regard to Richard Rudolph, the veteran right-hander, and it only remains to be seen how far the two parties will go in the endurance test.

CAVANAUGH MEETS DAVIS IN CLASS B

NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR BILLIARD STANDING—CLASS B

Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
H. S. Horne	4	0	32
L. L. Haskell	1	1	300
W. A. Crocker	3	2	28
J. I. Cahill	3	2	28
G. H. Cavanaugh	2	2	48
Clifford Davis	1	3	250
C. Mah	1	4	29
Charles Vose Jr.	0	4	15

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—G. H. Cavanaugh will meet W. A. Crocker this evening in the New England Class B amateur 18.2 baulkline billiard championship tournament at the Twentieth Century Billiard Rooms. Cavanaugh has won two games and lost an equal number, while Crocker has won three and lost two.

J. I. Cahill sprang somewhat of a surprise Saturday evening when he defeated L. L. Haskell by a score of 20 to 184 in 51 innings. It was the first time Haskell had been defeated, and H. S. Horne is now enjoying sole possession of first place in the championship standing.

Cahill had high runs of 24 and 23, while Haskell's best was one of 17. The winner averaged 4.

SWIMMING TEAMS ARE TO COMPETE

This Sport Will Occupy a Prominent Place in United States Naval Athletics This Summer

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Swimming is to occupy a prominent place in the summer program of athletics that is being arranged for the naval training stations by the Navy Department Commission on Training Camp Activities through Walter Camp, navy athletic commissioner.

Swimming teams are now being organized in all the stations. These teams will meet later in an elimination series through which one will be picked to participate in inter-station matches. Toward the end of the season, Commissioner Camp plans to hold a swimming carnival in the Charles River Basin at Boston, in which all the stations will compete.

A number of noted swimmers now in the service have volunteered their services to Commissioner Camp in educating the sailors in aquatics. They are A. B. Sutherland, former coach at Phillips Andover Academy, who is swimming instructor at Comptonwealth Pier, Boston, and Leo Handy, New England champion, Michael McDermott, national champion, and a member of the 1912 American Olympic team, and John Lowrey, star 220-yard performer, who are in training at the same station.

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TO HOLD FATHER AND SON TOURNEY

Will Be Innovation in Season's Program of United States National Lawn Tennis Association

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the United States National Lawn Tennis Association is desirous of making its season of 1918 a real factor in the war work of the United States is apparent today following the program mapped out by the executive committee of that organization at its schedule meeting in this city Saturday afternoon. Not only will it sanction tournaments for men and women, but it will hold them for boys and girls with a view to giving the younger generation plenty of chance to be in active training for the war work they may be called upon to do. It was also decided to turn all the money realized from tournaments during the war over to the War Department's commission on training camp activities, the first contribution being announced Saturday. The sum was \$1600, the receipts from the recent Palm Beach tournament.

AUSTRO-POLISH
ECONOMIC ISSUESAustrian Paper Deals With
Issues Raised by Changes
in Poland and Galicia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria (via Bern)—An interesting article in a recent issue of the Oesterreichische Volkswirtschaft throws some light on the view taken by the German element in Austria of the economic and financial problems raised by the creation of the Kingdom of Poland and the proposed grant of autonomy to Galicia.

"In the latter part of September," it reads, "a congress of Galician manufacturers was held in Cracow, and was attended by representatives not only from Galicia, but from the Kingdom of Poland, for which reason during the course of the proceedings it was described as a Polish Manufacturers Assembly. Accordingly the Cracow meeting is especially deserving of some attention in these columns. As far as one is able to judge from the scanty reports appearing in the Lemberg papers—no report of the meeting has to our knowledge appeared in the Vienna press—the proceedings were chiefly concerned with the questions of the organization of credit and of commercial policy. . . . Judging by the tendency which prevailed throughout the congress, it is plain that the chief motive in this matter was a closer cooperation with the banks in the Kingdom of Poland, which, without a doubt, will extend their activities to Galicia, as soon as Poland is incorporated in the economic domain of the Central Powers.

"To what extent Galicia is preparing already for an economic union with Poland is plainly to be seen from the statement of Freiherr V. Battaglia. He arrived at two alternatives: either Galicia must remain united with the Austrian Empire or must be united in a constitutional whole with the Kingdom of Poland. In the former case the question, so often discussed, would again arise whether it would be possible and desirable to shut off Galicia from the other Austrian provinces by a customs frontier. Freiherr V. Battaglia was against this, but demanded once more the establishment of a stable frontier between Galicia and the other provinces (a resolution of the Galician Landtag, which desired to introduce statistics as to Galicia's trade with Austria, some years ago, was, as is well known, refused sanction by the Government). Moreover, he considered that conditions for unrestricted development and unrestricted export similar to those existing in Hungary, ought to be created; the ownership and management of government railways, and the administration of the waterways, as well as the arrangement of the tariffs, ought to be transferred to the province, and special customs privileges introduced in the intercourse between Galicia and the Kingdom of Poland. But in the other case, viz., the formation of Galicia and Poland into a constitutional whole, he, the speaker, considered it impossible to put forward special demands of the Galician industries since clearly, in that case, the establishment of a customs frontier between Galicia and Poland would be inconceivable. For in that case it would no longer be a question of demands in the matter of the customs policy of Galicia, but of Polish industries, which would be obliged to aim at the establishment of a customs frontier against the Central Powers and the introduction of a duty on finished and half-finished manufactures, and, on the other hand, at uniting with Russia in a longer transition period of customs policy, as was similarly the case after the Franco-German war with Alsace-Lorraine, and putting into force protective duties against the import of finished and half-finished goods from Russia into Poland, and at securing, in the peace treaty with Russia, the unimpeded export of raw materials from Russia to Poland.

"Without doubt, these demands will, in part, meet with strenuous opposition both in Western Austria and in the German Empire. No government, it is to be hoped, will dare to propose that Galicia, if it remains in the Austrian union of states, should be placed economically in as independent a position as Hungary was with regard to Austria. In consideration of all the interest which Austrian economy has in a speedy and ample encouragement of the economic forces of Galicia, Austria will never allow herself to be excluded from the Galician market, or even let obstacles be placed in her way. It is inconceivable that Western Austrian industries would permit competition in Galicia to force them into a position similar to that which Hungary has unfortunately to occupy. That is one of the most serious economic objections to the plan of a so-called special position for Galicia, which must be rejected both for economic and political reasons.

"The proposal to transfer the arrangement of railway tariffs to Galicia is equally out of the question. The relation of Western Austria to Galicia would, of course, be altered, were the former to be united to Poland, but in that case also it would be out of the question to shut off the whole Polish territory from Austria by a customs frontier. There can be no doubt that an economic union of Galicia with Poland could, once again, only be tolerated by Austria if the whole district entered into a customs alliance with her, a state of affairs which would of necessity bring in its train completely free intercourse between Austria-Hungary and the German Empire; in the first place because the Austro-Hungarian market, in its limited receptivity, does not tolerate also the growth of strong Polish industries, but even more because Germany will in no circumstances allow herself to be excluded from the Polish market, in

which from earlier times she has had large industrial and financial interests. "It would not be premature for Polish circles to study a question which is of the greatest importance for the future economic relations of Polish territories, as well as for their relations with Austria-Hungary: the question, that is, how their participation in the national debts, especially those occasioned by the war, ought to be regulated. It is out of the question that the state of Poland or a 'specially situated' kingdom of Galicia should begin its new career to a certain extent free of debt. That would give it so vast an ascendancy not only over Austria-Hungary and Germany, but over all the belligerent world that the Central Powers could not, in any circumstances, consent to it. Galicia and Poland will have to bear their share of the war expenses which must be applied to the founding of Polish freedom. A readiness to admit such debts is, in our opinion, the implicit preliminary condition of a corresponding measure of assistance on the part of the Central Powers toward the reconstruction of the Polish economic system and a corresponding indemnification for the injuries Poland has suffered owing to the war and the long occupation of her territory. With regard to the other political and economic problems," the article concludes, "which are bound up with the Polish question, one may, it is to be hoped, be able within a reasonable time, to speak more fully and more frankly than is possible at present."

SCHEME FOR A MORE
BEAUTIFUL LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In an interesting address before the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Aston Webb summarized the main features of the London society's scheme for the improvement of London as shown in the map of London which they had drawn up.

There had been many efforts made in the past, the lecturer said, for improving and beautifying the metropolis, but they had not met with success because they had been isolated attempts and had not formed parts of a general scheme. The roads were still without any central authority to control them. Street improvements had been carried out in much the same piecemeal way, although some splendid improvements, such as the Thames Embankment from Westminster to Blackfriars, the construction of the Kingsway, the widening of the Strand and Fleet Street, had been notable modern achievements.

The railway companies had carved out and hacked the surface of London at their own sweet will, and had thrown bridges across the Thames that were a disgrace to the nation and to their splendid river. The increase of electrically-driven omnibuses and trams and underground and undergirded tubes had not diminished the problem of road congestion and the difficulties of locomotion and transport. A Traffic Board had been set up in recent times to deal with the improvement of the main roads out of London, and they had issued a valuable report in 1914, when the department had been suspended. The London society had now drawn up a map showing the scheme proposed by this board, together with the society's own proposals, not only in regard to roads, but also parks, parkways, waterside reservations, open spaces and other improvements. The map, which measured 15 feet square, dealt with an area of some 600 square miles. On the conclusion of this plan should be exhibited as the society's war contribution toward the better ordered development of Greater London in the future. It was proposed to circulate reproductions of the map on a smaller scale for those of the public who were interested in the scheme.

Sir Aston Webb explained that the scheme contained practical proposals which had been generally agreed upon by local authorities to meet the needs, the importance of which the Government had realized. The proposals included the creation of additional parks in the northwest and southeast districts, and parkways and waterside reservations to link up existing open spaces; also the formation of a park commission on American lines to deal with this, and empowered to levy a small rate on adjacent property. Problems of railways and improved communications generally were dealt with; the desirability of forming an embankment on the south side of the river downward from Westminster to beautify the upper and lower reaches and make the riverside more available for business and pleasure; and the improvement of the markets and their badly congested approaches.

It was also pointed out that the Green Park was a suitable site for a beautiful garden, with fountains, fountains and terraces, after the fashion of the Tuilleries Gardens in Paris, and it was proposed that the high railings at present existing round some of the parks should be set back from the pavements, leaving the grass and trees untouched. The smoke trouble ought now to be eliminated, said Sir Aston Webb, by the substitution of electricity and petrol for coal gas. He also referred to the placing and planning of public buildings and monuments, the treatment of trees in the streets, and the placing of lamp standards down the center of streets for the convenience of fast traffic.

PRICE OF SUGAR BEETS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
CHATHAM, Ont.—The Dominion Sugar Company of this city has just issued a statement, showing that the Dominion Sugar Company of Canada paid the Canadian growers of sugar beets 67 cents per ton more than the highest price paid the American growers by the United States companies, the Canadian price being \$8.73, as against \$8.16 in the States.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Wheeler P. Bloodgood of Milwaukee, who is prominent in the Loyalist Legion of that city and of the State of Wisconsin and who is calling for the placing of the city under martial law to prevent it being governed by Socialists, is a prominent lawyer, a director in some of its large financial institutions and a political leader of the Progressive party who followed Mr. Roosevelt in the presidential campaign of 1912. His practice before the state and the federal supreme courts has been large, as he has specialized in phases of litigation dealing with bankruptcy and incorporation of commercial enterprises.

Edward Allan Box, the new official secretary in Great Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, is a son of Mr. E. J. Box of Brighton, Melbourne, and had the advantage of being educated at the Scottish College, Melbourne, which has turned out some first-rate men. At the inauguration of the Federal Public Service, in 1903, 30 candidates were selected after passing an examination for appointments. These young men were mostly from universities, and amongst them was Mr. Box. He began his career in the Postal Department, and before long had the good fortune to become private secretary to Sir Robert Scott, permanent head of the Central Postal Administration, a department resembling that of Washington. Later he became private secretary to the Postmaster-General, and after a brief, though useful experience in the Commonwealth Engineer-in-Chief's Department, he was transferred to the Department of External Affairs. In this branch of the service, sometimes called the Australian Foreign Office, his talents had wide scope. Further promotion followed. In 1912, Mr. Box was appointed private secretary to the federal Prime Minister; here was his chance, for not only was he in the center of the political activities of the Commonwealth during some of the most interesting periods of its history, but he came into personal touch with all sections of the community. Mr. Box has been particularly fortunate in having traveled extensively in the Australian continent. His official duties frequently took him to remote parts. He traversed the East-West Continental Railway before it was completed, when part of the journey had to be made on canals and by other unorthodox means. On the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher as High Commissioner, in 1916, Mr. Box was chosen as his private secretary, and accompanied him to England. He has already visited the front on four occasions, and witnessed the fall of Thiepval. He visited general headquarters and has also been at the head of the Australian prisoners of war. On the retirement of Captain Muirhead Collins, Mr. Box was appointed official secretary by the Federal Government on the recommendation of the High Commissioner, and thus has attained one of the highest offices in the Federal Government service. It is of interest to mention that Mr. Box, like a true Australian, in spite of his many activities, has not neglected sport. He was one of those chosen to play lacrosse for Australia vs. Canada, when the team from the sister Dominion visited the Commonwealth in 1907. Mr. Box's future will be watched with the keenest interest, not only by Australians, but by his many admirers in the United Kingdom.

Henry F. Gilbert, whose "Dance in Place Congo" was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, last Saturday, is one of the most original and interesting of American musicians and composers. Originally written for a symphonic poem, and based on a sketch of old Creole days in New Orleans, written by George W. Cable, Mr. Gilbert has taken this work of his, given it a more dramatic form, and won for it a metropolitan endorsement. Mr. Gilbert for some time has been interested in the music of the Afro-American, and his overture on Negro themes produced in 1906 and his Negro Rhapsody written for the Norfolk Festival of 1913, are other

proofs of his success in profitable study of folk music that has survived among migrants from Africa, and has flourished in the United States. He also is utilizing the folk music of the American Indian for his compositions. He was born in Somerville, Mass., studied at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, and later with Edward McDowell. His first studies were in the Slavic music. He is a modernist, with intense interest in humanity and its comic as well as more serious experiences.

AIMS OF JAPAN GIVEN
AT POLISH MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A two-days' celebration by Poles in honor of the Polish Military Commission ended Sunday night with a meeting at which Consul-General Chonosuke Yada said Japan wants to see a free Poland and Belgium and Serbia out of the German yoke. She also wants to see the Far East secure from German invasion. He said the Japanese congratulated themselves that the Russian situation had served to strengthen the tie of the Allies. Other speakers included C. Olve Bailey, British Consul-General, who spoke of the Polish Legion being organized in America. On Saturday the commission was received by Mayor Hylan.

RUSSIAN CONSUL RESIGNS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In a letter to the press Mr. Casimir Zienkiewicz, former Russian Consul for Birmingham, states that he has resigned his position, as under the present regime in Russia he cannot continue to carry out his duties as consul. "When the Russian Revolution broke out in March last year," Mr. Zienkiewicz writes, "against the German rulers of Russia and against the separate peace-makers of the late Russian Court, and when the leaders of the revolution declared their aims, their sublime and idealistic desire to support all the allied democracies in winning the war against German militarism and oppression, I offered my services to the National Provisional Government of Russia, and according to my personal wish was appointed Russian Consul for Birmingham. Now when Russian anarchy, supported by Germans and headed by the non-Russian and anti-national Camarilla of Trotsky (alias Bronstein), Kamenoff (alias Rosenfeld), and Zinoviev (alias Apfelbaum), have not only betrayed the allied democracies, but have sold at Brest-Litovsk, to Germany, all the peoples of Russia and Poland, I cannot calmly and with pride perform my duties as Russian Consul. Therefore, I have placed my resignation in the hands of Mr. Alexander Onou, the only and legal Russian Consul-General for England."

SIGNS KENTUCKY DEFENSE BILL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Gov. A. O. Stanley has signed the Carter Bill creating a State Council of Defense and appropriating \$50,000 a year for its expenses. The Governor also signed the bill prohibiting enemy aliens from having firearms or explosives in their possession.



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BY OTHER EDITORS

The Power of the President
OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—The complaint that President Wilson has been given greater powers than is safe to grant any President was answered in Congress the other day by Mr. Graham of Illinois. He said: "President Lincoln freely asked and freely received great powers from Congress. He was authorized to use the army and navy as he thought fit; ample sums were voted to him to expend at his pleasure. He was authorized to take possession of and operate all the railroad and telegraph lines of the country, to impress their employees into the military service, to fix the compensation of the owners through a commission appointed by himself, and retain them as long as necessary. Under this act he did take possession of and operate 2105 miles of railroad, located in 11 states, and built 641 miles of new road. He was authorized to call from the states all men between the ages of 18 and 45 as militia when he chose and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus whenever and wherever he desired. A draft act was passed giving him broader powers than our present Selective Draft Act does. Thirteen loans were authorized by Congress at his suggestion, totaling approximately \$2,500,000,000. The fact is that successful war cannot be carried on without great concentration of power, and a democracy that enters into war must provide for that concentration. There is no 'Prussianism' in that. It was the lack of such concentration of power that prolonged the Revolutionary War and as soon as this Government was organized it provided for it."

The Iron Mules
THE OKLAHOMAN (Oklahoma City, Okla.)—One tractor manufacturer, we believe, has named his product the Iron Mule, which isn't bad, and might in some degree apply to all. And now, with many men and many horses gone to war, and unprecedented demands for farm products, the petrol power plant should come in extended use, and will, Canada, that the spring wheat area may be extended, has decided to sell tractors at cost to the farmers, and it is believed the result will be many satisfied customers and a wider grain belt than the Dominion has ever known. In our own prosperous farming regions, it probably will not be necessary to sell tractors at cost; not even advisable, perhaps, but certainly their extended use will go far toward meeting shortages of labor and animals. To that end, and without boosting any particular make or style, it may be urged that this is the time for farmers to consider power-driven machinery as never before; to select the one best suited to the size of his farm and pocketbook, and the topography of the country over which it



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would be operated. There is such variety that nearly every farmer can find one suitable to his needs, and while it may necessitate making a master mechanic of the farm hand, the results sought warrant it.

Where Success Counts Most
NEW HAVEN (Conn.) JOURNAL-COURIER—With the din of lamentation and criticism in our ears, and with the knowledge that much of it is justified by conditions, it is good to receive assurances that things are going well with our forces on the other side. Perhaps it needed the surprised pleasure of our Secretary of War to convince us that General Pershing and the men associated with him in the large task of whipping the American forces into final shape for actual service at the front have lived up to our best traditions of accomplishment. Good reports of our men in action multiply. Those who have at last been assigned the responsibility of holding a sector of the allied line have come in for every sort of bombardment which Prussian Schrecklichkeit could devise and have acquitted themselves like veterans. We can find nothing but hopeful statements concerning the progress of our affairs on European soil. It's something to be scoring so well where success counts most.

WELCOMING RETURNED SOLDIERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—It is estimated that 20,000 people were at the station to welcome home the members of the first contingent who are returning after furlough. Mayor Church, members of the City Council, Major-General Logie, officers of the local military headquarters staff and leading citizens were among those who waited many hours at the station for trains long overdue. Mayor Church proposes to postpone the civic demonstration until the fine weather comes, when a half holiday will be ordered and a formal welcome extended to the men who were among the first Canadians to see active service.

GERMAN-LANGUAGE
TEACHERS SHIFTEDChanges Made in Milwaukee
Without Any Losing Places—
Wauwatosa Mayor Loyal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The active transfer of teachers in German in the Milwaukee public schools, necessitated by the falling off in the number of pupils taking German, has begun. Twenty-two of the German language teachers were assigned to regular grade work. Twelve were transferred from schools that have dropped German to schools where it is still being taught. So far, positions have been found for every teacher whose work in teaching German was discontinued in her former position.

The success of the superintendent in assigning teachers to other work has answered one of the stock arguments made by those who are fighting to continue German in the grade schools, namely, that its discontinuance would deprive many American citizens of a means of livelihood.

Mayor Hans Koenig of Wauwatosa has resigned as director and treasurer of the Milwaukee Musical Society, because at a joint session of the musical society, the Milwaukee Maennerchor and the Milwaukee Liederkreis, a resolution was passed indorsing the teaching of German in the schools. He tried to get the society of which he was a member to rescind its action, but failed.

Mayor Koenig says the stand of the society left him but two courses—to resign from it or to resign as Mayor of Wauwatosa. He declared that "patriotism cannot be diluted."

COURSE IN GARDENING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University will give a course on home vegetable gardening and also in quick yielding home fruits.

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The reason why men who know values are
our patrons.



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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PRICE RANGE OF
ACTIVE STOCKS

Securities Decline Sharply After
Protracted Dull Period, on
Account of Adverse War
News—Substantial Losses

On limited trading prices on the New York Stock Exchange last week pursued a reactionary course, with final changes showing losses of several points in some instances. The market at times was the dullist since the middle of 1916, but became more active at the expense of prices on Saturday following adverse war news from the western front.

The tables below give the price range of the active stocks of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended March 23.

NEW YORK STOCKS			
Stock	High	Low	Dec.
Allis-Chalmers	25 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Am. Can.	43 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Car & Fdry	74 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Am. Lined.	33 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Am. Loco.	63 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Am. Smelt.	80 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Am. Woolen	52 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Anaconda	61 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Atchafalpa	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
At. & W. I.	112 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Bald Loco	78 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	56 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Beth Steel "B"	30 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Can. Pac.	103 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Can. Pac. S.	103 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Can. Pac. W.	103 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	59 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
C. & M. St. Paul	43 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Corn Products	24 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Crescent Steel	63 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Cuba Cane	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Erie	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Erie 1st pfd.	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Gen. Elec.	103 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Gen. Motors	124 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Gen. S. & O.	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Insulation	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Inter. Paper	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Inter. Cons.	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Inter. Nickel	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kennecott	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Mer. Marine	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
M. & N. pfd.	91 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Mex. Pet.	95 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Midvale Steel	43 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Mo. Pac.	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
N. Y. Cent.	103 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
N. Y. & H. R.	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Nor. Pac.	84 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Ohio C. Gas	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Ontario Silver	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Penn.	43 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Pitts. & W. Va.	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Reading	85 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Rep. Iron & S.	80 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Royal Dutch	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Sinclair Oil	32 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
So. Pac.	86 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
So. Ry.	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Standard Oil	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Texas Co.	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Union Pacific	122 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
U. S. Steel	92 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Wells Fargo	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS			
Stock	High	Low	Dec.
Am. T. & T.	102 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Am. Zinc	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Can.	43 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Lined.	33 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Am. Loco.	63 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Am. Smelt.	80 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Am. Woolen	52 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Anaconda	61 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Atchafalpa	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
At. & W. I.	112 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Bald Loco	78 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	56 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Beth Steel "B"	30 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
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Crescent Steel	63 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Cuba Cane	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Erie	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Erie 1st pfd.	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Gen. Elec.	103 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Gen. Motors	124 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Gen. S. & O.	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
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Kennecott	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Mer. Marine	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
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Union Pacific	122 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
U. S. Steel	92 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Wells Fargo	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2

*Advance. †Ex-dividend.

NEW TRACKAGE IN
THE MIDDLE WEST

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Railroad improvements for this territory, involving an expenditure of \$3,000,000 to provide more adequate facilities for handling the rapidly growing freight tonnage, estimated already to exceed 35,000,000 tons annually, have been decided.

Chief among projected extensions will be the laying of two additional tracks on the Lake Erie & Eastern road, making four in all, and using this line solely as a terminal and short cut through the valley by Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York Central and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.

A long spur will be built north of the city connecting the New York Central line from lake ports with the Lake Erie & Eastern, so that it will no longer be necessary to move ore for 11 blast furnaces through Youngstown, thereby greatly reducing track congestion within the city that almost approached a tieup last winter. Pennsylvania tracks through Youngstown will be used largely for passenger service.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S
BUSINESS HUGE

BOSTON, Mass.—Since its new fiscal year began on Jan. 1 there has been no let-up in the tremendous rate at which new business has poured in upon General Electric. The company in the fiscal year to Dec. 31 took about \$25,000,000 of new orders. The rate at which business has been booked since the first of the year has been in excess of \$240,000,000.

General Electric as things are going can produce with present equipment about \$200,000,000 of gross business yearly.

A very large part of the company's orders are for government account directly or indirectly. For instance the company is playing a vital part in the shipbuilding program in the construction of turbines. In fact the pressure for turbines is so keen that this portion of its plant is being rapidly enlarged.

In 1917 General Electric is understood to have earned a balance of \$35 a share on its \$101,000,000 stock before federal taxes. It should come close to duplicating that record this year.

FOREIGN TRADE
IN FEBRUARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Restriction on exports and the transfer of ship tonnage to government uses brought a heavy decline in exports for February as shown in figures issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Total shipments were valued at \$412,000,000, compared with \$505,000,000 for January. Exports for eight months ending Feb. 28 were put at \$3,857,000,000, compared with \$4,083,000,000 for the similar period last year.

Imports for February were valued at \$298,000,000, compared with \$235,000,000 in January. For eight months they totaled \$1,841,000,000, compared with \$1,548,000,000 in the similar period of 1917.

REAL ESTATE

An improved property has been purchased by Joseph Lindon Smith, from Jean F. Morse. It is situated at 93 Mt. Vernon Street, Beacon Hill. The property consists of a four story brick residence, together with a lot of land containing 1,867 square feet, carrying an assessment of \$15,000 of which \$7300 is land value. The new owner will occupy the premises. Codman & Street were the brokers.

Annie C. Fopiano bought the 2 1/2-story brick building and 694 square feet of land, located at 10 Townsend Place, North End. It is taxed to Henry Hearder's estate at \$3800, which includes \$2800 carried on the lot.

BOYLSTON STREET LEASE
Frederick L. Jack et al., trustees have leased for a long term of years the street floor and basement in the two buildings 431-433 and 435-437 Boylston Street to a lunch company. Extensive alterations will be made at once, and upon completion will be occupied by the lessee. Whitcomb & Co. were the brokers.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON
Title to the large brick building on Park Vale Avenue, Brighton, has passed to Nora Turner. It was owned by Herbert E. Prescott, and valued by the assessors at \$32,600. Of this amount \$5100 is carried on the 6365 square feet of land.

DORCHESTER AND WEST RUXBURY
David W. Bloom, owner of a block of five three-story swell-front brick dwellings at 30 and 32 Clifton Street, Dorchester, has sold the property to Anthony M. Koeller. It is assessed on a valuation of \$24,400, and \$2200 of it applies on 5560 square feet of land.

A frame dwelling and 3212 square feet of land, situated on Lorne Street, formerly called Lena Park Street, assessed on \$6000, which includes \$500 land value, has been sold by Max Cline to Adeline B. Stuart.

CHARLESTOWN AND EAST BOSTON
John R. Robinson has sold the frame dwelling at 19 Elm Street, Charlestown, to Patrick J. Dunn and wife. The price is \$12,000, and \$1400 of it is carried on the 1320 square feet of land.

Papers have come to record from Eugene Crimino to Mabel A. Wyman, purchaser of the frame dwelling and lot of land at 165 Everett Street, East Boston. The property is assessed at \$2200 and includes \$500 on the 1168 square feet.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending March 23, 1918:

Date	Transactions	Mtgs.	Amount
March 18	49	29	\$68,122
March 19	44	12	\$28,915
March 20	52	23	\$134,380
March 21	56	26	\$9,977
March 22	39	17	\$9,425
March 23	51	22	\$4,377
Total	291	120	\$455,194

Same wk. in 1917, 492; 255; \$1,541,269.
Same wk. in 1916, 478; 265; \$1,508,278.
Wk. end Mr. 18, 327; 152; \$553,119.

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Arrivals at the fish pier this morning were: Steamers Walrus with 191,000 pounds of groundfish, Billow 141,000, Tide 252,000, schooners Arabia 62,000, Josie and Thebe 78,000, Arashua 60,100, Robert and Richard 115,000, Gertrude De Costa 37,900, Lord Loyd 89,000, John Fallon 56,000, Clineo 60,000, A. P. Andrew 80,000, Imperator 60,000, Robert and Arthur 65,500, and Marion with 65,000 pounds of flounders. Wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$7.25@8.25, market cod \$4.25@5.50, haddock \$4.50@5.50, steak pollock \$6.25@10.25, and steak cusk \$6.25@6.75.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Boats landed about 10,000 pounds of flounders. Gill netters brought in 75,000 pounds of fish, mostly codfish, today.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The following comparative table gives the receipts of live stock at Chicago for the week ended March 23:

	Last wk.	Prev. wk.	Last yr.
Hogs	252,563	245,365	122,029
Cattle	72,196	67,077	58,076
Sheep	62,824	76,503	63,029
Total	387,517	288,945	223,144

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—Figures representing Clearing House exchanges and balances are:

WESTERN UNION'S
ANNUAL REPORT

Surplus for the Stock Shows Big
Gain in 1917 Over the Previous
Twelve-Month Period—
Enjoys Most Prosperous Year

BOSTON, Mass.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has issued its annual statement for the fiscal year 1917. It shows gross earnings of \$76,995,511 and a balance for the stock of \$14,365,366, or \$14.40 a share, compared with \$13.50 a share in 1916. The report follows:

	1917	1916
Gross revenue	\$76,995,511	\$67,919,140
Operating expenses	62,783,006	48,727,921
Balance	14,212,504	13,191,219
Other income	1,484,711	1,702,460
Total income	15,697,215	14,893,679
Charges	1,331,850	1,331,850
Net income	14,365,366	13,561,829
Dividends paid	6,982,297	5,984,566
Sp. pay to employees	1,166,424	1,166,424
Surplus for year	7,383,069	6,410,839
Prev. surplus	24,568,000	18,882,968
Add adjust.	32,727	274,261
Deduct def. of cables	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other reserves	1,650,000	1,650,000
Total surplus	29,248,410	24,568,069

*Deduction.
Telegraph lines, equipment, real estate, plant, etc.
Stks & bds other cos. 153,168,033; 147,950,029
Sinks & bds other cos. 12,233,654; 12,236,708
Misc. invest. 15,869,654; 14,470,828
Material & sup. 3,522,182; 2,330,144
Bills & acc. rec. 18,561,004; 9,237,171
Cash 6,535,124; 3,490,934
Sinking fund 327,432; 279,977
Total 204,307,150; 190,695,732

Capital stock 99,786,726; 99,786,726
Cap. stk. subd. cos. 1,782,875; 1,860,450
Fund debt 1,894,000; 31,994,000
Accts. pay. 7,685,409; 5,336,023
Acc'd tax 3,746,635; 1,191,324
Interest 225,805; 226,012
Unpaid div. 2,514,974; 2,263,500
Def. non-int. bear. liab. 12,931,086; 12,879,795
Reserve 14,394,148; 12,088,950
Surplus 29,248,410; 24,568,068
Total 204,307,150; 190,695,732

President Carlton says in part:
The large volume of business transacted during the year produced gross operating revenues of \$15,697,215, an increase of that of the previous year, an increase of 24.3 per cent. Operating expenses, including repairs, depreciation, rents, taxes, etc., increased \$12,995,185, or 26.1 per cent over last year. The ratio of expense to revenue was \$1.5 per cent, as compared with \$0.4 per cent in 1916.

The demand for land line and cable service has never been so large, the volume increasing about 141 per cent over 1910 and 66 per cent over 1914. Employees have had the following liberal benefits:

Increases in salaries and wages, \$2,380,000.
Special payments, on the same general basis as given in the annual report for 1916, 2,170,000.
Vacations at full pay, 695,000.
Pensions, insurance, benefits and pay while on military service, 782,000.
Total for 1917, 7,027,000.

Government telegraphing has greatly increased during the year. The rate on government messages is only 40 per cent of the commercial tolls, an arbitrary figure fixed by a former postmaster-general, which as the figures of this report show, is considerably less than the cost of operation. The total amount of business now being handled for the Government, if computed at regular rates, would be about \$7,500,000 per annum, for which the Government pays \$3,000,000.

The increased income tax over 1916, the new war excess profits tax, and the increased British taxes, are estimated at approximately \$2,100,000. The total United States government taxes are now about \$1,750,000 per annum.

The physical inventory and appraisal of the property, started in 1914 under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is still in progress. There are 135 Western Union employees engaged on the work at an annual cost to the company in salaries and other expenses of about \$210,000.

The company has already released over 1200 employees for military and naval service and will furnish a considerable number on future calls under the selective service law.

The company holds \$2,985,000, par value, of second Liberty Loan bonds; and also purchased a total of \$1,825,000 first Liberty Loan bonds for employees' subscriptions, now being paid for in monthly installments.

VIRGINIA IRON COAL
& COKE REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company reports for the year ended June 30, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$7,675,856	\$4,308,598
Net earnings	1,652,944	490,980
Sur. at chgs.	\$1,024,384	\$248,094

*Equal to \$10.24 a share. *Deficit.
Gross for six months ended Dec. 31 last was \$5,314,323, net \$1,283,820, and profit \$873,179 after all charges, including \$216,650 taxes and \$121,099 bond interest.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

REGINALD PLEADS FOR
A CITIZENS MUSEUM

It was a sensible dinner party, and had Mr. Hoover been present he might have said at the close—"We are all still a little hungry; but we have helped to win the war."

It was an art-dinner party. The host was Connoisseur A; his guests were Connoisseurs B and C, the Stranger, and Reginald Allgood, the young business man who is heroically trying to furnish the house given to him by his Aunt Mathilda, on the Right Lines. Indeed, it might be said that the dinner had been arranged to improve the acquaintance of Reginald Allgood with High or Fine Art.

The conversation was of the "high-brow" variety. Most of the names and allusions were entirely unfamiliar to Reginald. He knew enough to know that Botticelli is not a cheese; he had even heard that Patinur had no real existence, that all his exquisite landscapes were painted by other fellows; but as the conversation flamed on, Reginald sank deeper in his chair, ashamed of his ignorance, and wondering if he would ever be able to master the difference between a pastiche and a bottega. "It is certainly for the few, for the elite," he reflected. "It doesn't touch commuters or janitors."

Suddenly his ears caught a familiar name—Mazarrin. It was the Stranger who was talking. He was excited and the words poured stream-like from his lips. "It was my greatest art adventure in America," he was saying. "I had gone out from Philadelphia to see the Widener collection—you all know it—masterpieces and magnificences, room after room of them. Toward the end of the morning, a little dazed, I passed into a chamber pleasantly bare, white walls well lighted, on which hung a few good Primitive pictures; but I didn't see them. I saw nothing but a golden tapestry that filled the end wall, its beauty subjugated me. I sat down and gazed, and gazed."

"In that moment I became a tapestry lover. Hitherto tapestries had not appealed to me much; the story they tell is often uncouth, the colors harsh, the workmanship coarse; but this lovely thing woven with fine silk and wool, slumbering in gold and silver, was like a beautiful Flemish picture, faded into greater loveliness; and the story told, leading up to the figure of Christ in story, has all the integrity and simplicity of a picture by Memline or Quentin Matsys. This glorious thing was woven, I am told, for the Spanish Court, and later came into the possession of Cardinal Mazarrin at Paris. It was probably made in the atelier of Jean de Rome at Brussels about 1510. Strange to say, I had seen it years ago when it belonged to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, but I had forgotten it. Why was this? Why did it make no impression upon me ten years ago?"

Connoisseurs A, B, C and Reginald did their best to look interested and interrogative.

"Possibly my taste has improved, but my enthusiasm was also due to the presentation of it in the Widener collection. It hangs alone. The walls are oyster-white; it is ministered to by Primitive pictures, allies not rivals. They are its subjects."

"I am glad that the high importance of presentation is now thoroughly understood by most of our museums. An excellent example is shown in the Isaac Fletcher collection just opened at the Metropolitan Museum. The presentation is perfect. Have you seen it?" asked the Stranger, addressing Reginald Allgood. "Have you seen that exquisite Gainsborough, 'essential Bainsborough,' that magnificent 'Autumn' by Millet, that small Egyptian statue of 300 B. C., final in design, craftsmanship and mystery? Have you seen it?" he continued, raising his voice, as Reginald showed no desire to react to his enthusiasm. "The second-rate pictures and objets d'art look first class, because they are so well presented."

"I walked through the Fletcher collection," said Reginald submissively, "but I was too unhappy to notice anything."

"Unhappy? Why?"

"Does it not ever occur to you three gentlemen," murmured Reginald, "that everything in museums is done for you and a few other aristocrats of art? The ordinary man is neglected. I desire to acquire art knowledge. I want my home life to be beautiful. I go to a museum to learn how to put aspirations into deeds. I want to know how to furnish and decorate my modest house beautifully. What do I find in line with my desires or finances? I find a priceless collection of jade, costly Persian rugs, French furniture fit only for the palace of a king, needlework, chairs, Chinese porcelain, harpsichords and an array of precious snuff-boxes that make me dizzy looking at their useless prettiness. But there is nothing for me, and for the fifty millions of bodies like me. All is for the tip-top expert."

"We needs must love the highest when we see it," interjected Connoisseur B.

"True," said Reginald, "and I endeavor to love the highest once a week when I visit the museum on a Sunday afternoon, but I am face to face with the other days of the week as well. My case is quite common, as is my cry for guidance. I have an empty house and a handsome little sum of money to spend. I want to do the right thing in furnishing and decoration. No museum in the world gives me any clue or guidance. What I and my fifty million or so fellow sheep want is a 'Citizens Museum' containing rooms, living rooms, such as we live in today, dozens of them, rooms to suit all fancies and all pockets, all done according to the best taste of the day, all the articles made in the present century and placards saying frankly where they may be obtained."

These rooms and appurtenances would include kitchens, bedrooms, halls, pantries, would also include lighting appliances, picture frames, dog kennels, motor garages, anything, everything, but each and all must be the best that the best taste of the day can produce—prize crafts. They should be honored as we honor prize pictures. That is what I mean by a 'Citizens Museum.'"

"There's something in it, there's a deal in it," said the Stranger, turning to Connoisseurs A, B and C, he said, "We're too exclusive. We're aristocratic in art. We're selfish. Let us keep what we have, let us go on collecting and cherishing rare and beautiful things, but surely there is something else we can do. We've got to make the world sweeter, saner and more livable for Democracy. What do you say to forming a 'Citizens Museum' committee?"

As they walked home, the Stranger said to Reginald, "Didn't you see anything in the museum that you felt was—for yourself?"

"Something approaching to a bluish suffused Reginald's fair skin. 'Yes,' he answered, 'a Rembrandt drawing, Peter and John at the Beautiful Gate healing the lame man. Rembrandt seemed to understand everybody—the citizen, the man in the street, as well as the connoisseur. That drawing struck right home to me. And yet, when I read the typewritten extract from Acts III that accompanied the drawing, a strange thing happened. I read myself re-reading and re-reading the passage from Acts and not looking at the drawing. The text seemed so much more wonderful. 'Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee. In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk.' It is so final that the drawing seems superfluous."

The Stranger, who has the heart of a lion, when exegesis is concerned, said, "Reginald, you've hit a truth, hit the bull's-eye. When a thing is stated completely and finally in one art, you can't add anything to it by translating it into another—not even if you are a Rembrandt. That is why, in painting, the figure of Jesus Christ is always a failure. Of all the pictures I know Ryder approaches the nearest to the real thing in his 'Resurrection.' Have you seen the Ryder exhibition yet?"

"No."

"You must see it."

"Why?"

"Because Nationalism some day will have to pass away, to merge itself in the larger life of Internationalism. Ryder is more than an American. He is international; he points the way to Universalism. He was a citizen of the world, not of New York; he was a citizen of the world, seen and unseen."

SIR ALFRED MOND ON
THE LINCOLN STATUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sir Alfred Mond, the British Commissioner of Public Works, whose department is to deal with the reception of the gift of the statue of Abraham Lincoln proposed for Parliament Square, London, in a letter to the editor of The Chronicle, has expressed unofficially his attitude on the controversy that has arisen. Sir Alfred believes it improbable that the replica of any existing statue would be satisfactory in the proposed site. The George Grey Barnard statue is a replica, as would be the proposed Saint Gaudens substitute. The letter states:

"Sir Alfred desires me to tell you that he has been kept very fully informed of the controversy that has taken place concerning Mr. Barnard's statue of President Lincoln; and is perfectly aware of the fact that a great many distinguished artists, art critics and men of taste, whose opinion is certainly worthy of all consideration, think very highly of it as a work of art. Sir Alfred thinks you must realize, however, that he has taken up the only possible attitude for a British Minister in his position, namely that, while this Government would welcome with the utmost pleasure a representation of America's greatest statesman for erection in London, it would obviously be quite improper for him to express any opinion on the merits or demerits of statues by American artists which it is proposed to select for this purpose. Evidently the fact that a large section of influential opinion in the United States itself, including the son of President Lincoln, has taken up a strong attitude in the controversy cannot be ignored either by Sir Alfred Mond or the Ministry. It is to be hoped that some degree of unanimity will eventually be reached as to the statue best fitted to represent President Lincoln, with due regard to the fact that the statue is to be erected in London on the extremely important site at present allotted to it, and to the necessity of its being in harmony with the statues already in position in that neighborhood."

"Sir Alfred Mond, if it were permissible for him to express a personal opinion on the matter, would be disposed to say that it is improbable that the replica of any existing statue, designed for different conditions, is ever likely to make a satisfactory impression. He feels sure that Mr. Barnard or any other sculptor would agree with him that a statue should be designed with reference to the site and surroundings in which it is to be placed. If you could use your influence in this direction, Sir Alfred is confident that it would do much to promote the result desired by every one concerned, namely, the erection in London of a worthy memorial of a great man whose memory is honored on this side of the water as it is on yours."

Yours faithfully,
"ÆNEAS O'NEILL."

NEW YORK'S
SPRING ACADEMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stand on the threshold of the Vanderbilt Gallery, as decked out with the spring Academy exhibition, and your eye is greeted by a brave and brilliant spectacle. That much, at least, may be acknowledged, before a detailed passing in review looks the gift horse in the mouth, picks out prize winners or best sellers, and, whether consciously or not, applies the hundred and one little conventional tests and irrelevant discriminations that are finally to take the joy out of the show. It is a war-time Academy, an Academy that not only holds its own despite adverse circumstances and criticisms not over-tender, but actually gives signs of feeling the urge of progress.

The high places on the north wall, facing the entrance, are occupied by such outstanding canvases as the portrait of Mrs. William M. Chase and her young son, begun by Chase and completed, quite in the mood of the master, by Irving R. Wiles; Louis Betts' "Alice," fresh and fair in light green gown and sapphire brooch, the most vivaciously elegant thing on the line; Lydia F. Emmet's Maynard prize child portrait, which in itself fulfills the injunction of the title, "Tell Me a Story"; A. L. Hildebrandt's academic "Portrait, Miss Davis"; F. Luis Mora's "Three Musketeers"—street boys, a big, bright, refreshing canvas; Leopold Seyffert's bold and crude portrait of his wife, which commences the double purpose of making a Zuloaga-like spot on the wall, and gathering in the first Hildgartner prize; Paul Dougherty's Altman prize marine, "Bottalack Cove"; Emil Carlsen's halcyon-blue West Indian sea-piece, "The Caribbean at St. Thomas"; Ben Foster's warm russet autumn landscape, "Late Afternoon"; and Ernest Lawson's "Early Spring," the latter about as modern-impressionistic a thing as could get on the main line.

Speaking of modernism, in the northeast corner is one of the four supporting pillars, as it were, of the room's exhibition fabric—Max Böhm's large decorative canvas, with glad boy and girl figures in breezy motion, entitled "Youth." This is a work apart from all the rest, not only because it is in terms of truly mural breadth and color-mass, but especially because of a dull, rich mellowness of tone, contrasting strikingly with the high-keyed paintings surrounding it. The double-date, 1907-17, tells the story: this is Mr. Böhm's Paris Salon picture of a decade ago, slightly freshened up with over-painting, for the present occasion. It shows how the whole complexion of modern painting has changed and brightened in the last 10 years, even in such a stronghold of conservatism as the National Academy.

It is in this gradual, general change of front that the feeling of progress, just alluded to, is made manifest, rather than in the prominently featured fact that of a total of 416 paintings hung in this spring Academy, 282 are by non-members. Among the latter are some promising students who are just beginning to emerge as exhibitors, and two or three of the indigenous so-called "young romantics," such as Abraham Harrison, who of late have found some patronage; but not a single one that is even suspected of pro-cubism.

Some of the important pictures that are animated with modernistic impulse, though pretty well held in the leash of conventional motif and technique, are: Child Hassam's second Altman prize winner, a flag-emotional Fifth Avenue, "Allies' Day, May, 1917"; George Bellows' splendid primeval landscape glimpse of "Crehaven," and his exhilarating "Ludson River side, 'Easter Snow'; Hayley Lever's fine, Turneresque "Drying Sails—St. Ives"; Martha Walter's vivid handsomely spotted beach group, "The Plaid Cape"; Van D. Perrine's Palisade-top, "Autumn"; Reynolds Beal's "Provincetown Harbor"; Henry W. Parton's ineffably charming "Helen," reading; Sidney Dickinson's weird yet saisissant portrait of Miss Emily Halliwell; George Elmer Browne's "Portuguese Fishers—Provincetown," a clever bit of color-prospect; Ernest Lawson's irrepressibly romantic "Spanish Castle"; Jonas Lie's spectacular harbor view, "Winter Morning"; and another "Winter Morning" of a different sort, by Tod Lindquist, showing a little house fronts in a sensitively rendered atmospheric envelopment; Walter Ufer's southwestern Indian piece, one amongst at least a score, called "Going East"—winner of the Thomas B. Clarke prize; Joseph Pearson's Salus malting painting, "Spring," with the Far-Eastern-looking geese; John R. Conner's crepuscular portrait of the artist "Under the North Light," from far Des Moines, Ia.; Frisneke's firm, delicate, diaphanous "Fleignor Rose"; Edward Potthast's "Rainbow—Grand Canyon," so flamboyant in color that it had to be put in the Academy room with Lieut. Henry Reuter's "Destroyer Patrol, U. S. S. Camouflage," and, as Kipling would say, "sky-hooting 't'ho the brine."

It would be an interesting but catalogue-stretching task to review in detail the many impressive contributions of the regular Academicians and associates—the stunning portraits by Cecilia Beaux, Kenyon Cox, Philip Hale, Victor Hocht, Giuseppe Trotta, Lazar Raditz (second Hallgartner prize winner), W. J. Whittemore, Albert Herter, G. L. Nelson and others. They are, generally speaking, about what might be expected—after all, the more your thoroughgoing Academicism changes, the more he gives you fundamentally the same old thing. That some of these old things are of unique and permanent value is not to be gainsaid. Of such, for instance, are E. L. Henry's "Waiting for

the Stage" and "St. Mark's" in the Bowerly in the Early Forties." The several still-life studies, too, make a distinguished showing. They include "The Bronze Bell," undoubtedly the high-mark achievement as yet of the clever child, Dines Carlsen; and Felix Russman's version, not necessarily a copyright infringement, of one of the Carlsen boy's favorite motifs, "The Black Bottle," to which has been awarded the third Hallgartner prize.

The usual quota of landscapes, marines, cattle and weather pictures is provided, among which special note may be made of William H. Singer's "Nature's Garden—Norway," Frederick Waugh's "Line Storm," William Ritschel's grand moonlight marine, Chauncey Ryder's "Hills of Bennington," E. C. Volker's "Summer Morning," Carl Rungius' "Mount Athabaska," of the Canadian Rockies, H. Giles' "Maine Woods" (Inness medal), F. Raymond Holland's "Pittsburgh," Leon Kroll's George Bellows reminiscence, "In the Country," and Harry W. Watrous' "Moon Path," somewhat in the Blake-like feeling.

The Penguin Salon

Time may not yet be ripe for pitting the Penguin against the Academy, but the possibility is not altogether remote that the modern galleries at 8 East Fifteenth Street, in a commercial building just off Union Square, a contemporary art display is hung, the catalogue of which recalls the historic armory show. It carries the names—amongst a hundred others, American and European—of G. Braque, Arthur Dove, Charles Demuth, Preston Dickinson, Hunt Diederich, Raymond Duchamp-Villon, André Derain, Albert B. Davies, Alfred Frieh, Arthur Gleizes, Juan Gris, William Glackens, Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, Samuel Halpert, Marsden Hartley, Augustus John, Ernest Lawson, Marie Laurencin, George Luks, Gus Mager, John Marin, Alfred Mauer, Middleton Manguit, Pablo Picasso, Francis Picabia, Helene Perdriat, Walter Pach, Van Deering Perinne, Maurice Prendergast, Jules Pascin, Man Ray, Diego Rivera, John Sloan, Maurice Sterne, Henry Fitch Taylor, Allen Tucker, Gianni Viora, Max Weber, A. Walkowitz, Marguerite and William Zorach.

Not only the names are here, but representative works, in condensed but none the less appealing forms, of these men and women who collectively are blazing the untrodden ways of modern art. Mingled with them are several glowing little color bits painted by those gifted Negro children, Henderson and Taylor, who attracted almost sensational notice in a Fifth Avenue gallery, earlier in the season. Also such exotics as the Chinese artist, Chin Yin, who paints a curiously intense realistic still life; the Mexican Indian Macario Espino, with a strange savage melody in color, called "Fiesta di Riancho"; nudes by a real Nipponese, Yasuo Kuniyoshi; quaint masks of the Japanese dancer, Michio Ito, by Howard Coluzzi; and the grave, intellectual sculpture of Gaston Lachaise in contrast to the sportive fantasy of Elie Nademan's "Tango." Hunt Diederich's superb "Game Cock," marvelously wrought in sheet metal; Alfred Frieh's delicate "Deer" in flat copper, an original species of cubistic sculpture with only planes, angles and shadows for modelling, and that is neither silhouette nor solid, though giving effects of both; and Duchamp-Villon's celebrated "Gallic Cock," symbolic and golden, which Paris tradition connects with the inspiration of Rostand's "Chanticleer."

A singular harmony, joyous, eager and throbbing, pervades the atmosphere of this seemingly haphazard assemblage of 150 carefully chosen examples of painting and sculpture, which have nothing in common except a certain sense of freedom and adventure in color and rhythm. One feels the untrammeled, if at times incoherent, expression of many ardent individual talents—and that is about as nearly as an up-to-date art show can be defined. But to the philosophical observer, who is not sans sympathy nor incapable of impartial detached vision, it demonstrates afresh the fundamental truth that cannot be too much insisted upon, namely, that there is no such thing as distinctively modern art, "new" or classic art, but only art. The divergencies are simply so many styles of expression. And style is the individual man—or, as we must emphatically add nowadays, the individual woman.

PITTSBURGH PHOTOGRAPH SALON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The fifth annual Pittsburgh Salon of Photography has opened in one of the large galleries of the Carnegie Institute with over 300 examples of the work of leading American photographers. This exhibition, conducted by the photographic section of the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburgh, has assumed in the United States the importance of the annual London photograph salon in Great Britain. All the subjects shown touch a very high standard of excellence. But for the war it would be international rather than national in character.

PARIS GIFT TO WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—A reproduction of Fremiet's statue of Jeanne d'Arc, in the Place des Pyramides, Paris, has been presented to the School of Business Administration of the University of Washington by the Municipal Council of Paris, and will be placed in Commerce Hall on the campus. Paul Mithouard, president of the council, has notified the university that the statue has been ordered and will be sent soon, as a gift to represent the interest in and sympathy with the work of the School of Commerce, soon to be established.

FASHIONS IN
PORTRAIT PAINTING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It would appear, from an examination of the work of portrait painters of different schools and periods, that there are in this manner of art, fashions which at times influence very markedly the whole manner of its practice, and affect definitely the point of view of the artists who make portraiture their particular study. These fashions vary considerably both in character and in the extent of the influence that they exercise. Sometimes an artist with a dominating personality and striking technical methods becomes the leader of a group of followers and imitators who base themselves upon him as closely as they can and formulate a convention to which they all adhere. Sometimes a sort of trick of treatment becomes inexplicably popular and is adopted by a number of artists who use it without much intelligence and without much constancy for its fitness as a means of expression, and sometimes a general aesthetic tendency is developed which, owing its inception to some popular sentiment prevalent at the time, grows into a movement by which the whole artistic activity of the country is directed for a considerable period.

Of this last tendency a very good illustration can be found in the work of the British portrait painters of the Eighteenth Century. Unlike the men of an earlier date who were followers of Holbein and sought, as he did, for the precise and exact realization of character, unlike the imitators of Van Dyck who carried on the tradition of sumptuous elegance which he established, these Eighteenth Century painters were mainly decorators, who treated a portrait as a motive for an ordered and carefully arranged design. In their canvases the detailed likeness was subordinated to a general impression of the sitter and the smaller personal characteristics were not insisted upon. The hint of caricature—that is to say the slight exaggeration of the sitter's type which is permissible in likeness painting—was almost entirely absent, and the generalization which took its place preserved only the main essentials of the subject presented for the painter's attention.

The art which was produced during the persistence of this fashion was, however, too conventional to be permanent. In the hands of the greater Eighteenth Century painters it had virility and distinction, and the masters who understood how it ought to be used have left much that can be counted among the greater achievements of the British school. But their minor successors, who were less able to grasp the decorative possibilities of the portrait, lapsed into a rather unmeaning affectation and came eventually to paint portraits the lifelessness of which was not compensated for by any other quality. The fashion degenerated into a foolish formula and for want of men to carry it on intelligently became a hampering influence at last in the art of the time.

This fashion has succeeded today in another which puts the production of a likeness first and the decorative quality second. There are still men who consider seriously the decorative opportunities which a portrait offers to them and who try to keep in view its possibilities as an ordered and carefully adjusted design; but even with them the study and representation of the minutest details of character has become necessary to satisfy the present day demand.

The successful portrait painter now is the one who can vividly realize the personal peculiarities by which the character of his sitter is defined, and by the extent of his realism the degree of his popularity is, as a rule, established. He may have other artistic capacities, but it is primarily as a realist that he appeals to his public—as a student of facts and as a recorder of obvious actualities—because to the ordinary man it seems right that the painted portrait should have the same uncompromising directness of statement that he finds in the photograph. So strongly, indeed, has this fashion laid hold of the people of today that there is a real inclination among them to tolerate even ugliness in the general design of a portrait and uncouthness in the rendering of it, if only it satisfies the demand that it should be vehemently characteristic.

There is a good deal in the exhibition of the National Portrait Society, which has just been opened at the Grosvenor Gallery, that bears out this contention. Much of the work included in it seems evidently at the most trenchant realism and does not in pursuit of this aim shrink from even more than a hint of caricature. Ugliness of presentation too is not avoided; it is even made a necessary part of the artist's intention with consequences that are sometimes very definitely disagreeable. But, on the other hand, as the fashion of the moment prescribes shrewdness in the observation of character, and requires that the rendering of the character so observed shall be vigorous and decisive, there is also in the show a considerable amount of work which can be accepted as fully expressive of a clear artistic purpose and thoroughly satisfying in its executive power. If these are things which for aesthetic reasons can justifiably be disliked, there are others which quite as justifiably can be welcomed as significant and stimulating performances which reach a high standard of artistic accomplishment.

For instance, there is a wonderful character study, "M. Vladimir Rosine," by Mr. Glyn Philpot, which has remarkable qualities of observation and interpretation, and there is another portrait by the same artist—of "Siegfried Sassoon"—which, though not so finely drawn, is greatly interesting

in its subtlety of characterization and its personal indication. There is by Mr. W. Nicholson a more pictorially treated portrait of "Walter Greaves," which attracts particularly by its combination of vigor and restraint, and there is a small full-length of "The Hon. Mrs. Oliver Brett" by Mr. Charles Sims that is attractive in its delicacy of handling and delightful in its decorative charm.

Mr. Harold Speed's "Outdoor Portrait" has a classic suavity of manner that sets it apart from the majority of the canvases by which it is surrounded; and Mr. Spencer Watson's "Miss Vivian Marriot" has qualities of exact draftsmanship and studied design which seem like survivals from a period when to be precise and careful was more definitely regarded as the duty of the artist than it is today.

There are other things in the show which claim attention as sound examples of the manner in which the modern fashion can be applied without carrying it to extremes—among them must certainly be counted Mr. W. B. E. Rankin's pleasant "Ivory and White," Mr. Glyn Philpot's "The Marchioness of Bath," and the brilliant little portrait of a child on horseback by Mr. A. J. Munnings—but there are a good many besides which imply that the designer insist upon character at all costs is one which needs at the moment some direction and discipline. Even if it is granted that to paint a realistic likeness is the supreme duty of the portrait painter, there still remains upon him the obligation to consider whether he cannot, without sacrificing his chief aim, give to his work a measure of grace and decorative beauty.

THE PAINTING OF
KIKUCHI-HOBUN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—The artistic Japan lost a great master painter recently with the passing of Kikuchi-Hobun of Kyoto, the western art center of Japan. He was a foremost artist of the day, having contributed much to the development of modern painting in Japan.

Kikuchi-Hobun was born at Osaka and took first lessons in painting from Shigeno-Hoen and showed much promise. At the age of 20 he became monjin (pupil) of Kono-Bairei of Kyoto, to whom Hobun, as well as a number of eminent artists of the day, owes much for the greatness he later attained. By constant practice under the able master, and by his great enthusiasm, the talented young Hobun soon won recognition. Among a large number of Bairei's pupils he was known as one of the "Shitennō" (four Buddhist kings guarding four quarters of heaven), the other three being Takenouchi-Seiho, now considered by many as the greatest living painter of Japan, unrivaled in small animal subjects; Taniguchi-Kokyo, who attained eminence in historical subjects; and Tsuji-Kako, a noted painter of originality.

In 1833 Hobun became teacher at the Kyoto Kaiga Gakko (Kyoto School of Painting) and later at the Kyoto Art School. When the Kyoto Kaiga Semmon Gakko (Kyoto Special School of Painting) was established, nine years ago, he was appointed to teach Japanese painting there also. Besides, he had a large number of followers at his own studio. In fact, he seems to have had a special talent in developing great artists. His son-in-law, Kikuchi-Keigetsu, who succeeds Hobun, was one of his talented pupils. Among other pupils of recognized ability mention may be made of Yamada-Koun, Yamakita-Kaho, Abe-Shunpo, Hikida-Hosho, and Tabata-Shutoku, each of whom now figures a number of pupils under him. Hobun has been a member of the judging committee of the annual art exhibition held under the auspices of the Department of Education.

Kikuchi-Hobun excelled in kacho (flowers and birds) subjects, though like most Japanese artists he painted with facility other subjects as well. His work shows dignity and finish, always reflecting his thorough and conscientious nature. Besides, his paintings possess a certain charm, the lightness of touch suggesting an easy and natural flow of his brush, though his strokes have strength and directness of expression.

For many years, Hobun and Takenouchi-Seiho have been recognized as leaders of progressive Kyoto artists, their works always occupying prominent places at each exhibition held in Kyoto, indicating, in a way, the direction toward which the young artists should turn their eyes. Hobun won a high reputation abroad when he showed "Young Bamboo" (now in possession of the Department of Education) and "A Noble's Garden in Spring," which was bought for the National Gallery at Rome, at the Esposizione Internazionale di Belle Arti held at Rome in 1911. "Young Bamboo" shows charm and delicacy of treatment and "A Noble's Garden in Spring" depicts peacock and peahen under a cherry tree, one of his favorite subjects.

A pair of screens—entitled "Fine Rain at Yoshino"—shown at the Japanese Salon a few years ago, was very highly commended upon the charm and beauty of a clear artistic conception and thoroughly satisfying in its executive power. If these are things which for aesthetic reasons can justifiably be disliked, there are others which quite as justifiably can be welcomed as significant and stimulating performances which reach a high standard of artistic accomplishment.

For instance, there is a wonderful character study, "M. Vladimir Rosine," by Mr. Glyn Philpot, which has remarkable qualities of observation and interpretation, and there is another portrait by the same artist—of "Siegfried Sassoon"—which, though not so finely drawn, is greatly interesting

palace. Accordingly, in April, 1909, an imperial order was given to Kawashima-Jimbei, of Kyoto, a court artist, whose family has long been known for artistic weaving.

The design for the tapestry was entrusted to Kikuchi-Hobun. In order to give permanency to his work as a painting, Hobun painted in the actual size of the brocade, on silk, in costly colors, gold, tansha, gunjo, and ro-kusho (lapis lazuli) being freely used. The painting represented a peaceful scene, and was so composed as to fit into a single picture when the nine pieces are properly placed. Trees, flowers and birds characteristic of Japan are introduced into the picture. It took Kikuchi-Hobun and several of his chosen pupils, who assisted him, over three years to complete.

So many were Hobun's admirers that he was not able to keep pace with the demand for his pictures, though he had a wonderful facility with the brush. Upon his passing it was discovered that there still remained orders for some several hundred pictures yet unpainted.

THE INSTANTANEOUS
MACKNIGHT SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The exhibition and sale of water colors by Dodge Macknight is now on at the Doll & Richards Galleries. That is to say, the exhibition is on. The sale came very near being over a quarter of an hour after it started. For the annual Macknight show in Boston is probably a unique event.

Each year the sale is announced to take place, on a certain day, at 10 o'clock. Shortly before the appointed time there gather, at the foot of the stairs leading up to the gallery, a score or more prospective purchasers. They are noticeably well dressed. They are carefully polite. And they are equally careful not to surrender any place of vantage.

A salesman stands by, watch in hand. An attendant has a hand on the silken cord across the stairway. One thinks of the race track—of the rush for the boom lands in the western United States, when the long lines of homesteaders waited the signal of a pistol shot. As the second hand touches the mark, the salesman nods, the cord falls, the procession ascends, each mounting with dignity; each gently but very firmly holding his lead over the one behind.

They enter the gallery, blinking a bit before the dazzling array of pictures—typical Macknights this year as always. Glorious Mexican landscapes splashed in with almost careless sweeps of the brush and in colors so highly keyed that they fairly hurt. Gorgeous vermillion-flowered stretches of desert spotted with bright green foliage. Rolling plains that are riotous potpourris of glaring reds, purples and yellows. Vistas of snow-mantled hills and sleigh-runners roads indicated by translucent blue shadows. And this season a novelty—Boston streets decked with allied flags, not so successful, for the Macknight vigor, like that of Douglas Fairbanks, is impatient with restrictions of civilization and happier in the horizon-bound out of doors.

But always—and here's the virtue of Macknight's work—always, in spite of the daring color that leaves one happily gasping, it is convincing in its truth.

The leader of the prospective purchasers—a tall gentleman with quickly appraising eyes—has circled, without a halt, about the gallery of 20 or so pictures. He comes to the waiting salesman and mentions a number. The first picture has been sold. The salesman glances at his watch. Exactly 55 seconds have passed. Meanwhile the atmosphere of the little gallery becomes refinedly tense. Each of the little gathering has one eye on the pictures, the other on his neighbor. One by one they inconspicuously slide over to the salesman—quite casually, as if by accident—and murmur a number in passing—a young Harvard graduate with plenty of worldly goods; a dignified Back Bay matron; the representative of a progressive museum near Boston. Soon enough pictures have been sold and eight reserved for optional purchase. The price of each is \$450. There is a lull. Again the salesman glances at his watch. It is 15 minutes past 10.

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"The Great Fact of Being"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the most notable characteristics of the human mind is its certainty that it could always do better, put up a better fight, bring out better results, achieve more and fall less, if it were anywhere but where it is. This is because it is unaware of the facts, first, that it makes its own conditions, and second, that, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 192 of Science and Health, "Evil is not power." To Jesus the temptations of evil in the wilderness, the long drawn out plot to kill him, had no terrors. The man who could heal disease, raise the dead, feed the five thousand with a few small loaves and fishes, and walk on the sea, could have no fear of evil chances, and this solely because he did not accord reality to evil, the opposite of God.

Now the air of the world, according to human belief, is full of what it calls "normal chances," sickness, disease, failures, losses, misfortunes and bad luck. Each trade or profession has its long list of normal chances, and takes something indistinguishable from pride in acquiescing in them. People, indeed, find a strange satisfaction in the apparent fulfillment of these laws, which they account as discoveries, but which are merely the stock in trade of their own imagination.

One of the greatest causes of the world's enslavement is its acceptance of this theory of the inevitability of common chances. It expects them, acquiesces in them, and enthrones them in a definite place in the order of things. It shrouds danger from all its street corners. It prays to be protected, but seeks to strike its neighbor with arrows from its own quiver. Christian Science exposes the folly of such hypocrisy. It reveals the great fact that what is not true is necessarily not real, and, consequently, has no power. It teaches that the fact of a lie being vigorously supported, feared and accorded immense privileges, does not make it any more true and, consequently, any more real or powerful. A whole nation might declare, with one voice, that twice two was five, but it would make no difference to the one wise man who knew that it was four. To Jesus, the claim, made by human sense at the grave of Lazarus, that life had come to an end, was no more real than the apparently lesser claim of the bridegroom's sense of lack at the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee. Moreover, it was not made any more powerful because the people around him were believing it, and weeping in consequence. He knew that man's life was God, and

could not come to an end, and that no matter how loudly human sense might blazon forth the opposite, it was not true. When, therefore, Jesus spoke the words, "Lazarus, come forth," immediately the visible manifestation came into accord with the facts of Spirit, and Lazarus was seen to be alive.

And so, today, those who understand anything of Christian Science, recognize that neither sin, disease, bursting shell nor exploding torpedo, is according to law, and that they are consequently without Principle to support them. Christ Jesus understood this and on that basis healed the sick and dominated the elements. The reason why Jesus did not fail to raise Lazarus in Bethany of Judea was because he was himself in obedience to Principle, and for the same reason he was master of the apparently lesser difficulty in Cana of Galilee. Mrs. Eddy says on page 429 of Science and Health, "We must begin, however, with the more simple demonstrations of control, and the sooner we begin the better." And that is one of the joys and satisfactions of Christian Science, that we can begin at once. It requires no preliminary work, it is dependent on no altars and no priesthood. It has no creeds and no ceremonies; it awaits no occasion. The man who hears of it for the first time may go out straightway into his ordinary life and apply whatever little he knows, for the untold betterment and security of himself and his neighbors. He sees, through his knowledge of Christian Science, that chance is not in accord with the government of Principle and that, as a consequence, normal chances are not normal.

The man who is faithful over the most trivial things will be made ruler, that is, acquire dominion and control, over the most serious, for he realizes the incontrovertible fact that control is in proportion to the understanding of Principle. If Truth were demonstrated fully we should see normal chances ruled out. This is the reality of man, a glimpse of which does wonders. He who gains such a glimpse

believes not at all in luck, but knows that safety which necessarily follows understanding. For two thousand years man has been studiously taught to deny himself this control. He has been taught to look upon himself as a miserable sinner, as weighed down from the first with a load of original sin with no hope but the negative one of one day being forgiven, as subjected by the will of God for "inscrutable reasons" to sin and disease and, finally and inevitably, to death, and he has been taught and has believed that this parody of man was indeed man.

Now, not one of these things was, of course, ever true of man. The human race should take heart of grace and shake itself free from this burlesque of the ages. It should refuse any longer to dishonor God by thus dishonoring his image and likeness, and so misunderstanding the status of man. A man cannot make his claims on good too big, for there is nothing too big and nothing too good for the son of God. The real man, governed by Principle, is not actuated by selfish motives, nor is he filled with fear, because he understands infinite good. He is not moving toward death, because, in the reality of being, a fact which we are capable of perceiving even here and now, there is no death. Jesus said, "Before Abraham was, I am." Every man can say this of his real selfhood, and must say no less because no less is true. And when the smallest glimpse is gained of the meaning of this saying, matter with all its chances begins to fade from view as a fact, and a man begins to see what it is to have dominion, and how it is that he can claim it. And he has not to wait. To quote Mrs. Eddy again: "This Science of being obtains not alone hereafter in what men call Paradise, but here and now; it is the great fact of being for time and eternity." (Science and Health, p. 285.) The man who understands this, finds safety. And if any one doubts, Christian Science only asks him to try and see.

Millet's Landscapes

"The especial study of the Nineteenth Century was landscape, and Millet was so far a man of his time that he was a great landscape painter; but his treatment of landscape was unlike any other, and, like his own treatment of the figure in his insistence on essentials, its elimination of the accidental, its austere and grand simplicity. I have heard, somewhere, a story of his saying, in answer to praise of his work or inquiry as to his meaning: 'I was trying to express the difference between the things that lie flat and the things that stand upright.' That is the real motive of one of his masterpieces—'The Shepherdess,' writes Kenyon Cox. 'In this nobly tranquil work, in which there is no hint of sadness or revolt, are to be found all his usual inevitabilities of composition and perfection of draftsmanship—note the effect of repetition in the sheep, forty feeding like one—but the glory of the picture is in the recession of the plain that lies flat, the exact notation of the successive positions upon it of the things that stand upright, from the trees and the hay wain in the extreme distance, almost lost in sky, through the sheep and the sheep dog and the shepherdess herself, knitting so quietly, to the dandelions in the foreground, each with its aureole of light. Of this simple, geometrical relations, and of the enveloping light and air by which they are expressed, he has made a hymn of praise.

"The background of 'The Gleaners,' with its baking stubble-field under the midday sun, its grain stacks and laborers and distant farmstead, all tremulous in the reflected rays of heat, indistinct and almost indecipherable, yet unmistakable, is nearly as wonderful; and no one has ever so rendered the solemnity and the mystery of night as has he in the marvelous 'Sheepfold.' But the greatest of all his landscapes even painted—in his 'Spring' of the Louvre, a pure landscape this time, containing no figure. In the intense green of the sun-lit woods against the black rain clouds that are passing away, in the jewel-like brilliancy of the blossoming apple trees; and the wet grass in the clear air after the shower; in the glorious rainbow drawn in dancing light across the sky, we may see, if anywhere in art, some reflection of the 'infinite splendors' which Millet tells us he saw in nature.

"In the face of such results as these it seems absurd to discuss the question whether or not Millet was technically a master of his trade, as if the methods that produced them could possibly be any but good methods for the purpose; but it is still too much the fashion to say and think that the great artist was a poor painter—to speak slightly of his accomplishment in oil-painting, and to seem to prefer his drawings and pastels to his pictures. We have seen that he was a supremely able technician in his pot-boiling days and that the color and handling of his early pictures were greatly admired by so brilliant a virtuoso as Diaz. But this doury manner would not lead itself to the expression of his new aims and he had to invent another. He did so stumblingly at first, but the earliest pictures of his grand style have a certain harshness and ruggedness of surface and heaviness of color which his critics could not forgive any more than the impressionists, who have outdone that ruggedness, can for-

give him his frequent use of a warm general tone inclining to brownness. His ideal of form and of composition he possessed complete from the beginning; his mastery of light and color and the handling of materials was slower of acquirement; but he did acquire it, and in the end he is as absolute a master of painting as of drawing."

"In his mature work there is a profound knowledge of the means to be employed and a great economy in their use, and there is no approach to indiscriminate or meaningless loading. 'Things are where they are for a purpose,' and if the surface of a picture is rough in any place it is because just that degree of roughness was necessary to attain the desired effect. He could make mere paint express light as few artists have been able to do—'The Shepherdess' is flooded with it—and he could do this without any sacrifice of the sense of substance in the things on which the light falls. If some of his canvases are brown it is because brown seemed to him the appropriate note to express what he had to say. 'The Gleaners' glows with almost the richness of a Giorgione, and other pictures are honey-toned or cool and silvery or splendidly brilliant. And in whatever key he painted, the harmony of his tones is as large and simple, and as perfect as the harmony of his lines and masses."

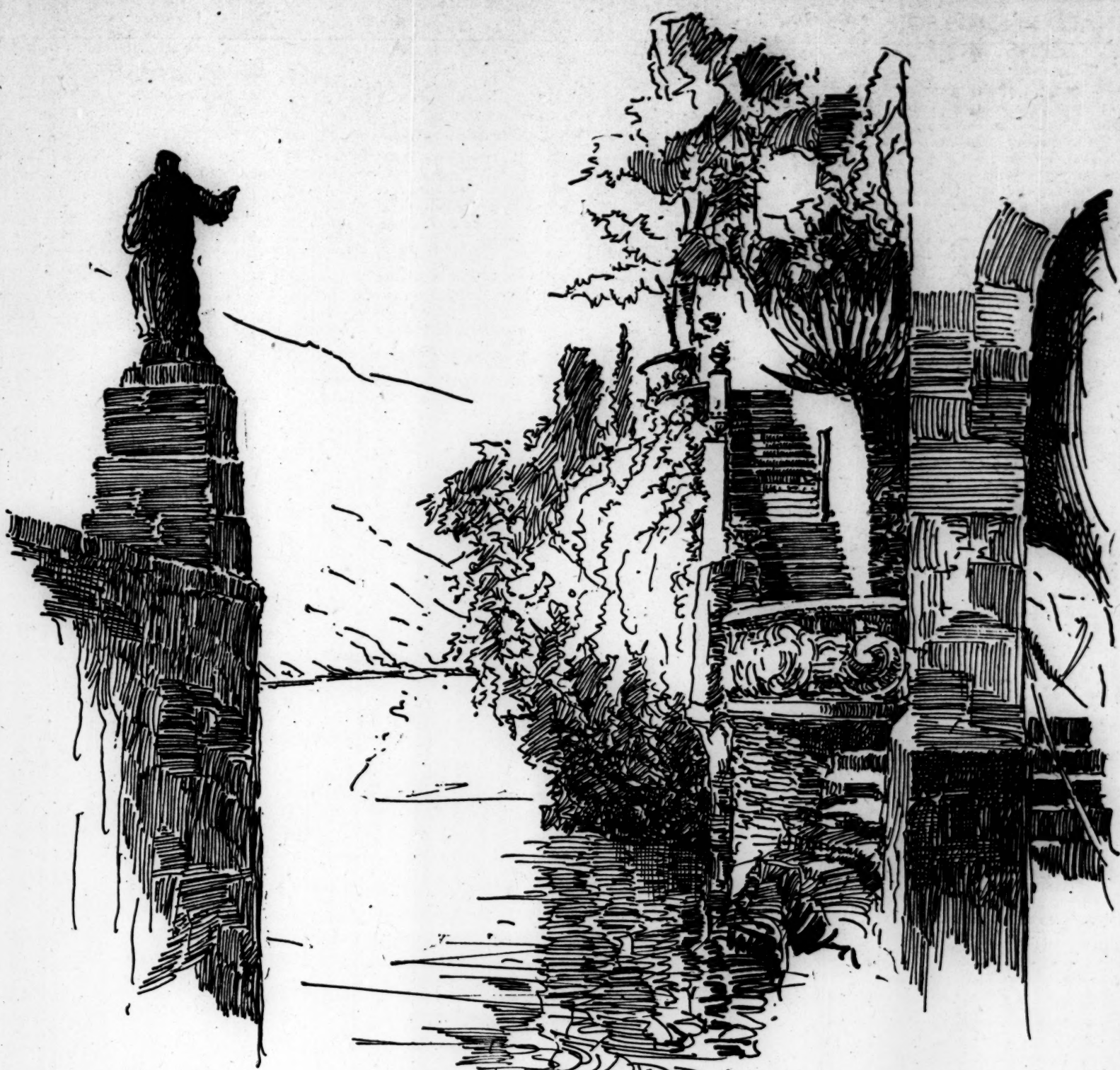
Emerson and Lowell in the Adirondacks

On the top of a large white pine in a bay was an osprey's nest around which the ospreys were screaming, five or six. We thought there were young birds in it, and sent Preston to the top. This looked like an adventure. The tree might be a hundred and fifty feet high, at least; sixty feet clear straight stem, without a single branch, and, as Lowell and I measured it by the tape as high as we could reach, fourteen feet six inches in girth. Preston took advantage of a hemlock close by it and climbed till he got on the branches, then went to the top of the pine and found the nest empty, though the great birds wheeled and screamed about him. He said he could climb the bare stem of the pine "though it would be awful hard work." When he came down I asked him to go up it a little way, which he did, clinging to the corrugations of the bark. . . . Around the pond is totally virgin soil, without a clearing at any point, and covered with primitive woods, rock-maple, spruce, beech, arbutus-vit. We have seen bald eagles, loons, ravens, kingfishers, ducks and tatters. . . . The wood thrush we heard at Stephen Bartlett's camp, but not since, and no other thrush. Lowell, next morning, was missing at breakfast, and when he came into camp, told me he had climbed Preston's pine tree.—Emerson's Journal (in the Adirondacks).

Hie Away, Hie Away

Hie away, hie away,
Over bank and over brae;
Where the copsewood is the greenest,
Where the fountains glitter sheenest,
Where the lady-fern grows strongest,
Where the morning dew lies longest,
Where the black-cock sweetest slips it,
Where the fairy latest trips it:
Hie to haunts right seldom seen,
Lovely, lonesome, cool, and green,
Over bush and over brake,
Hie away, hie away.

—Scott.



Villa Arconauti, Lake Como

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not easy to praise the beauty of Lake Como too highly. There is something almost indescribably lovely about this mountain-surrounded inland expanse of water. Como recalls in some ways the lovely coast line between Salerno and Sorrento, in Southern Italy. Both have the same brilliant and yet delicate coloring, and there are points of resemblance between the aspect of the mountains which tower up from the Southern Italian sea and those which inclose the Northern Italian lake.

The views above the lake are beautiful, each one indeed seems more perfect than the last. Many of the villas have steps leading down to the water's edge, and behind these steps and surrounding the villas themselves are delightful gardens, where, in the spring, rhododendrons, azaleas, wisteria, and

roses flower with that wealth of blossom which seems so lavish to those accustomed to the more restrained habits of the plants in Northern European gardens.

The Romans, who knew a good site for a villa when they saw one, as an examination of the situation of the remains of their villas in England will show, loved the Larian Lake, and Pliny has left a description of two villas which he owned on the shores of this lake, in a letter to his friend Romanus. This description is quoted in Mr. Bagot's "Italian Lakes." "Each," he says, "has its own charms, one enjoys a nearer and the other a further prospect. This overlooks one bay of a gentle curve, the other dominates two from its lofty site. There a straight wall stretches above the coast in a long vista—here a broad

terrace slopes gently to the shore. That one feels no waves; this one touches the waves. From that you may look down on fishermen below; from this you may fish, throwing the hook from your bedroom, and even from your bed, just as from a little boat."

One of the most beautifully situated of all the villas on Lake Como is that which stands at the end of the Balbianello peninsula, a few miles below Tremezzo and Cadenabbia. It was built by Cardinal Darini in the Tenth Century, who named it Balbianello after another of his properties. It is generally known now as the Villa Arconauti after its present owners. The lake stretches round the gardens on three sides and the distant views are wonderfully beautiful,

while there is something especially quaint and pleasing about the landing-steps, leading up from the water, by which the villa is approached.

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The Rascal Thieves and Black

He sniffed the clean and eager smell
Of crushed wild garlic, as he thrust
Beneath the willows; and a spell
He stood there munching a thick crust—
The fresh tang giving keener zest
To bread and cheese—and watched a pair
Of wagtails preening wing and breast.
Then running—flirting tails in air,
And pied plumes sleeked to silky sheen—
Chasing each other in and out
The wet wild garlic's white and green.

And then remembering, with a shout,
And rattle whirling, he ran back
Again into the Fair Maid's Mead,
To scare the rascal thieves and black
That flocked from far and near to feed
Upon the sprouting grain. As one
They rose with clapping, rustling wings—
Rooks, starlings, pigeons, in the sun
Circling about him in wide rings,
And plovers hovering over him

In mazy, interweaving flight—
Until it made his young wits swim
To see them up against the light,
A dazzling dance of black and white
Against the clear blue April sky—
Wings on wings in flashing flight
Swooping low and soaring high—
Swooping, soaring, fluttering, flapping,
Tossing, tumbling, swerving, dipping,
Chattering, cawing, creaking, clapping,
Till he felt his senses slipping,
And gripped his corner's rattle tight
And flourished it above his head
Till every bird was out of sight;
And laughed, when all had flown and fled,
To think that he, and all alone,
Could put so many thieves to rout. . . .
—Wilfrid Wilson Gibson.

The Unsatisfied

Those who are quite satisfied sit
Still and do nothing. Those who are
Not quite satisfied are the sole benefactors of the world.—Lander.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1918

EDITORIALS

Mr. Murphy's Refutation Refuted

THE Honorable Charles Murphy has no luck. At the very moment when he was explaining the iniquity of the criticisms of this paper with regard to the political dealings of the Church of Rome in other parts of the world, a prelate of that church was providing him with something further to explain, which will require another display of his extraordinary tact and ingenuity. Mr. Murphy, if we may judge from his name, is an Irishman, therefore we will do him the justice to imagine that he is not obtuse to a joke. But whether he will care about the joke, which Archbishop Mannix was playing upon him in Melbourne, at the very moment when he was engaged in exposing the dreadful things that certain papers in America have been saying about doings nearer home, remains to be seen. For here, in broad daylight, is Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, and some time professor of mental and moral philosophy in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, preaching not only rank sedition against the Empire to which Mr. Murphy belongs, but heading Sinn Fein demonstrations through the public streets, for all the world as if he were the Bishop of Killaloe, leading the Sinn Fein voters to the ballot boxes. After all it is not much to be wondered at that Mr. Murphy thinks that public attention should not be unduly drawn to such proceedings.

At the same time, even at the risk of repetition, it is perhaps permissible to inquire how it is that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec is denouncing the conscription act in Canada, and the Roman Catholics of the province suggesting withdrawal from the Union; the Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe leading the Sinn Fein voters to the ballot boxes in Ireland, whilst the Roman Catholic Church in that country denounces conscription as strongly as the Roman Catholic Church in Canada; the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne heading a Sinn Fein demonstration in the streets of Melbourne, and denouncing conscription in Victoria; and the Pope's chamberlain, in Rome, arranging for the blowing up of Italian ironclads, in Italian harbors. This is a record of rather curious patriotism, and for Mr. Murphy to take exception to the statements made in American papers, in the face of such a record, is, the ordinary man would imagine, peculiarly dangerous.

But, as Rabelais might say, to return to our sheep, in other words to pay a little more attention to Dr. Mannix. The Most Reverend Daniel Mannix, D. D., LL. D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Pharsalus and of Melbourne, was, previous to the war, a member of the senate of the National University of Ireland, and professor of mental and moral philosophy at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, where he had previously held the chair of theology, and of which he had been in turn vice-president and president. In the year 1912 he resigned his presidency, and sailed for Melbourne, where he became Roman Catholic Coadjutor Archbishop of Melbourne. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of the See of Melbourne, at that time, was nothing of a politician, but his coadjutor rapidly, as the French say, changed all that. In the year that the late Pope, who certainly was no politician, gave place to the present Pope, the pupil of one of the ablest and most brilliant of papal politicians, Cardinal Rampolla, Dr. Mannix succeeded to the See of Melbourne. The war was just starting, and the sum of Dr. Mannix's patriotism may be read in his persistent opposition to the government of Mr. Hughes, in his plans for conscription, and in his vigorous support of that revolutionary body known as the Sinn Fein Party, openly in league with Germany, for the destruction of the Protestant power of the United Kingdom, through the leadership of a gentleman of such terrible antecedents as Roger Casement.

The result of all this may be seen in the picture of a Roman Catholic Archbishop openly leading a seditious revolutionary demonstration, working side by side with another revolutionary organization, the I. W. W. in Australia, for the purpose of disrupting the British Empire, in the midst of the present war. There is no escaping from this position, nor do we know that Archbishop Mannix has shown any desire to. Only last November, in a notorious speech, reported in this paper, on the Richmond race-course, at the very outskirts of Melbourne, he informed the Irish people that it was "now or never" for them, that the Empire must take a back place in this crisis of the war, and that its fate must be ruled solely by the question of what best served the interests of Ireland. "You," he declared, on that occasion, "are Sinn Feiners. More luck to you." In plain English the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne identified himself with a revolutionary movement for the purpose, if necessary, of wrecking the United Kingdom, and subjecting the liberties of the world to Germany at a tremendous crisis in the war. But Dr. Mannix was not satisfied with this. On St. Patrick's Day, of this year, a procession, headed by the papal delegate and himself, and bearing the Sinn Fein emblems, marched through the streets of Melbourne, in rank sedition. It was the eve of the completion of the German preparations for the great drive on Paris, and the contribution of the Archbishop of Melbourne and the papal delegate to the heartening of the Empire, to the strengthening of the Allies, to the winning of the day, was the final effort in the campaign of preventing conscription, and disrupting the Empire, which has been carried on rampantly wherever the Roman Catholic Church has influence, whether in Australia, in Canada, or in Ireland. And there is just one question which may be put to Mr. Murphy, and it is this, Would he care to maintain that the Vatican has so little influence over its bishops that it cannot control the Roman Catholic bishops of Australia, of Canada, or of Ireland, when the United Kingdom is engaged in fighting, side by side with Italy, to prevent Venice being treated like Louvain, and Verona from sharing the fate of Ypres?

Is there then, it may be asked, anything very ante-

cedently impossible in the Vatican's influence being cast on the side of Germany on the Piave, when it has been thrown openly on the side of Germany in Australia, in Canada, and in Ireland? Is there anything antecedently impossible in the spreading of seditious literature on the Piave, when seditious literature has been spread openly throughout Australia, Canada, and Ireland? And always through Roman Catholic agencies. Is there anything antecedently impossible in the Vatican risking the bombing of Venice and Padua, when it did not even raise a protest against the rape of Belgium? The papal secretary of state, Cardinal Gasparri, may explain that the Pope has never been asked to pass judgment on the rape of Belgium, but if that is his view of the responsibilities of the Pope, it is not very difficult to understand where the late holder of the chair of mental and moral philosophy, in Maynooth, acquired the views that he is preaching today in Melbourne.

Now all these are common, well-known political facts, about which there is no question whatever, and which have just as much right to be discussed in the public press as the struggle between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George for the premiership of the United Kingdom; as the struggle of Mr. Hughes to carry the referendum bill in Australia; as the struggle of Sir Robert Borden against Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Canada; as the battle of M. Clemenceau with Boloism in Paris; or as the effort of Signor Orlando to help Italy to recover from the treachery on the Isonzo. But when the Irish in the north of Ireland see the open sedition of the Sinn Feiners in the south, and the determination there not to stand by the Empire, when they see what is happening in the Province of Quebec, and how Dr. Mannix is preaching unity in Victoria, they may, perhaps, be forgiven if they wonder if a parliament on College Green is, in the present condition of things, the wisest solution of the Irish question. Those who read these things may also be beginning to get a clearer perception of why a deputation of three thousand Loyalists waited on the Lord Mayor of Melbourne, and demanded prohibition in future of such demonstrations, and why the Lord Mayor declared that action had already been taken to prevent their recurrence, and the Prime Minister that an investigation should at once take place. But they will also be beginning to understand one thing, at all events, and that is that if Home Rule passes, it will not owe much to the efforts of Dr. Mannix.

A Straight Issue

THE House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature will take up for debate, tomorrow, the question of ratifying the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, not the question of submitting the amendment to a referendum, although an effort may still be made to confuse the issue by dragging into it a proposition that is no less irrelevant than pernicious. It is understood, at least, that proponents of national prohibition will insist upon pressing their motion, offered last Thursday, to substitute a ratification resolution for the resolution reported by the Committee on Federal Relations to refer the question to the voters of the Commonwealth next fall. If, as now seems very likely, the substitute resolution shall be placed before the House, that providing for a referendum will call for no action. In short, as the matter stands at present, the question which the House will be called upon to discuss tomorrow, and finally to decide, so far as its jurisdiction extends, is, not whether the national prohibition amendment shall be submitted for approval or disapproval to the electorate, but whether the Massachusetts Legislature shall or shall not ratify that amendment.

The issue is straight, clear, and clean. No intelligent member of the Legislature can be confused as to his duty. All he is called upon by the fundamental law of the land to do is to vote for or against ratification. It is not his business to ascertain what the electorate would do if the question were referred to it. His immediate, as well as ultimate, concern and business is to be sure that he is right on the question before the House, and then to vote "Aye!" or "No!" distinctly enough to be heard and properly recorded by the clerk. If he shall vote as his conscience dictates he will neither be ashamed nor afraid to submit his course to the electorate later on.

Ten of the States of the Union have already ratified the amendment in the manner prescribed by the instrument which is in the course of being changed. Not one of these undertook to evade responsibility by departing from established usage. Each and every one of them went to the main proposition directly. There were good reasons why Massachusetts should have headed the list. Historically and traditionally, its leadership in this particular would have been most appropriate, and of great value. The opportunity, however, was allowed to slip from its grasp. Massachusetts can still exert a useful moral influence in support of one of the greatest reforms ever set on foot in the country, by numbering itself, at least, with the first dozen of the states to ratify.

There is one salient fact which will be well for the lukewarm, the willful, and stubborn in its Legislature to remember. The prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution is going to be ratified whether Massachusetts votes for it or not. Ratification is inevitable. In the years to come those who were not for it when it called for their help, will regret, and have reason to regret, the loss of a great opportunity.

Ships, Ships, and More Ships

Two items of marine news, given to the public within the last few days, should not in any circumstances be considered separately. One of these told of the taking over by Great Britain and the United States of 1,000,000 of Dutch tonnage; the other told of the loss to Great Britain, during the last twelve months, of 6,000,000 tons of shipping, gross, or 1,300,000 net. Great Britain has been the mainstay of the allied nations, not only in a naval but in a mercantile sense, not only in the merchant fleets with which she started out upon the war, but in the merchant ship construction she has carried on since August 1, 1914. Her powerful help as an auxiliary in the single particular of shipbuilding is made evident in the statement just issued by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, which shows that, while the loss to

Great Britain in shipping during the twelve months covered by the report was approximately 6,000,000 tons, yet, during the time in which this total was being reached, British workmen and British shipyards were engaged in turning out 4,700,000 tons, an amount greater, from present appearances, than the United States will have produced from the time of its entrance into the war until the close of 1918.

How Great Britain has borne the brunt of the German submarine campaign is shown in the fact that the output of the foremost shipbuilding nation in the world has been exceeded by net losses running to 1,300,000 tons. During the last quarter of 1917, the Allies were averaging, according to the report, within 100,000 tons a month of making their losses good; that is, they were then replacing 75 per cent of their lost tonnage, which averaged 260,000 tons monthly.

It is clear that, while the Dutch tonnage is going to be of immediate service to the Allies, there must be a great gain in allied ship production to overcome the steady loss of tonnage due to the U-boat warfare. Great Britain, at her best, has not been able to bring her output up to the point of balancing the sinkings. The United States is under a pledge, not only to make the deficit good, but to provide a surplus of ship tonnage this year. The task which it set itself, if performed, would yield 6,000,000 tons by December 31. The output will apparently fall below 4,000,000 tons.

At the most, the Dutch tonnage can be of only temporary help. The great advantage of its acquirement lies in the fact that it will extend the time required by the United States to put its plants in working order and to attain its pace in construction. For the present, there is no time to be wasted in congratulations over the requisitioning of the Dutch merchant fleet. There is no time for anything but work, and that of the hardest kind. The shipping situation is full of peril. It becomes more serious every day. It will continue to grow in seriousness and in peril until the output of vessels shall greatly exceed the probable losses.

And it is for the United States to say how soon the point of greatest danger to the allied cause shall be safely passed.

The Central Asia Railway

THE "Route to India," of which one hears so much today, and which was to bring London within seven days of the Indus, is through Russian Turkestan, by the great Central Asia Railway. The line itself starts eastward from the shores of the Caspian Sea at Krasnovodsk and ends its daring career, more than 2500 miles away, at Orenburg, on the frontiers of Russia in Europe, where it connects with the great Trans-Siberian system. It taps the cities of Askaban and the old robber lair of Merv. It forks south to Kushk, on the Afghan frontier, dangerously near that gate of India, Herat. It makes its irresistible way to Bokhara and Samarkand and on to Andijan, where it indulges in a diversion to Tashkent, the Calcutta of Turkestan. One of these days it will "take it into its head" to visit Kashgar, in China, but for the moment it is content to double on itself and, by skirting the Aral Sea, make its way to safety in Holy Russia. On that stately march, it has crossed parched deserts, visited populous cities adorned with magnificent monuments of Arabian architecture, numerous ruins of an effete past, and grand irrigation canals now run dry. For Turkestan is all but written in the past tense. The beautiful mosques and madrasas, or theological colleges, are dilapidated; no astronomers study the sky from their minarets, and the scholars waste their time on the most deplorably childish scholasticism, while the ruling motive of the mullah, or priest, is a desire for personal enrichment.

The Central Asia Railway began in 1881, with the Trans-Caspian line from Krasnovodsk, one of Peter the Great's forts. General Annenkoff, its constructor, had led a campaign against the Tekkes, the most warlike of the Turcomans, and had grasped the importance of holding the country by means of a railway. He was eager to secure results similar to those which had been obtained in India, where a European military force, barely 60,000 strong, was sufficient to hold in check more than 250,000 Asiatics. He wanted the means of rapid transport of troops and matériel between the Caucasus and the new strategic bases by means of a line of standard gauge. The scarcity of water in these Trans-Caspian deserts precluded the possibility of forming camps or working in sections. The Turcoman has a saying that a drop of water given to a thirsty traveler washes away the sins of a thousand years. Annenkoff conceived the idea of a camp on wheels which would move onward as the work progressed, and receive its supplies by means of construction trains. At one point a huge distilling apparatus was erected; at another point streams were diverted into reservoirs and then piped, and the waterless tracts of desert were supplied from the nearest springs in immense wooden tubs placed on trucks.

The laborers, whether natives or Russian soldiers, of which there were three engineer battalions, worked in shifts of six hours, and were free for eighteen hours to enjoy fepose in their moving barracks and kibitkas or tents. The Russians, at the end of the day, were wont to break into song, and beautiful indeed was the effect of their melody wafted on the still desert air. Their songs were full of characteristic Russian melancholy or of fierce martial passion, causing Annenkoff to put on record the saying that "one of the sources of Russian strength is that we are a singing people." The rails were spiked down to the ties in the American fashion without the aid of chairs, and the rolling camp moved forward at a speed which ultimately became four miles a day. At one time the rare spectacle was offered of more than 20,000 Tekke natives laboring on the line, when stern necessity had compelled to exchange their customary long knives for spades and sacks. The sacks were virtually their wheelbarrows; in other words, they were allowed to work in their own fashion, owing, perhaps, to the odd experience of British railway engineers, in India, who had insisted on the use of wheelbarrows, only to find that the native laborers persisted in carrying both the vehicles and their contents on their heads!

The Central Asia Railway was at first treated as a

military work, for the simple reason that, while it robbed the desert of its terrors, it gave imperialistic Russia a means of overawing Persia and Afghanistan. But trains had hardly begun to run before merchants flocked to the stations, and the accumulated merchandise defied the slender means of transport. The wool and cotton worked up in Moscow factories no longer reached the Turcoman and other peoples by camel, for the line followed the principal channel by which the silks, sugars, and stuffs of India and China used to pour into Europe during the age of Greek culture and Roman ascendancy. The industrial revolution was quickly recognized by Russia, and the once military railroad passed under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Ways and Communications. The democratization of Russia is bound to effect other and even more radical changes in this great railway line across "the roof of the world."

Notes and Comments

THE French Government ordered the famous protest, made by the deputies of Alsace and Lorraine at the Bordeaux Parliament in 1871, to be read in all the schools and churches on the first of March of this year. There is another remarkable protest, made by representatives of Alsace and Lorraine in the Reichstag, which is not perhaps so well known. It occurred the first time that the fifteen representatives of the two martyred provinces took their places in the Berlin Parliament, in 1874. Teutsch, Deputy of Saverne, elected in 1871 to the National Assembly, had been chosen as spokesman. He reminded the Reichstag that one of the best-known jurists of Germany, Bluntschli, professor at the Heidelberg University, had declared that a cession of territory could be justified only when the citizens, enjoying full political rights, approved of the act. Teutsch said that both sentiment and reason in Alsace and Lorraine condemned the spoliation to which France, in her weakness, had been forced to submit. Two centuries of a common civilization and common ideals had formed a bond which no violence could destroy. Following on this courageous protest, Teutsch and his fellow countrymen left the Reichstag in a body.

WHEN the West of the United States meets the East of the same country, on board the first ship of the Ferris type launched on the Atlantic Coast by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, there is likely to be some heated dispute over the pronunciation of the name Coyote, bestowed upon it. To call it anything else than "Kai-ote," in the trans-Missouri country, would once have been accounted an affectation, but the more cultured East will, of course, insist upon the Spanish pronunciation koi-o-tai, or something to that general effect.

JERUSALEM and Bethlehem both have their famous churches. But if neither the Church of the Holy Sepulcher nor the Church of the Nativity existed, the associations which have made Palestine the holy land of the Christian religion would be more present to the traveler, journeying through Bethlehem or standing on the mount outside Jerusalem. What is there left of Bethlehem of the tribe of Judah in this description given by a British officer with the army in Palestine? "Like the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, the Church of the Nativity belongs to the three sects—Latin, Greek, and Armenian. The squabbles and jealousies of these three bodies are extraordinary. It is nothing for one to interrupt the service of another, when a struggle follows in the church. It is the duty of the guard to keep the peace." Husks, and sour ones at that, thinks the traveler, and turns for refreshment to the hills of which David sang.

BUT to continue the officer's description, which is quoted in The Manchester Guardian: "In the Chapel of the Nativity a sentry stands on a little platform, about twenty-four inches by twelve inches, and his sole duty is to guard the head of a screw about the size of a boot nail. It is only a brass screw. It is in a holy carpet which hangs on the chapel wall, and belongs to all three sects. There are holes in this carpet, and the edges of the holes are protected by a brass flange. Some years ago one of the screws holding the flange fell out, and the sects would not agree as to which sect was to replace it. In the end an unbeliever was called in to replace the screw. So many attempts by the different sects have been made to replace this screw that the Turks placed a guard over it. Our sentry took over the duty from the Turks." One wonders what the British Tommy thinks of it all as he guards that screw.

AT LAST accounts, von Luxburg had fled from Argentina to Chile, making the third or fourth flight in which he had engaged since he was requested to return to Germany. On each occasion he seems to have been quite willing, even anxious, to take advantage of a safe-conduct to Berlin, until the safe-conduct was offered to him. Then he disappeared. Some day, of course, Count von Luxburg will have to report to the Wilhelmstrasse, but it is not clear that the Wilhelmstrasse is any more eager for the meeting than is the Count.

"HOME, SWEET HOME" is sung in the four corners of the world, wherever English is spoken. The song which the people of the Old Country love best has sprung from the inspiration of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. Its words are those of an American, John Howard Payne, and its melody is English, the composition of Sir Henry Bishop. How near it lies to the American heart Adeline Patti well knew, as the little note which Motley has left of her singing in Vienna, years ago, shows. She was the furor at the time, and he says: "She is a dear, unsophisticated little thing. She considers herself an American, and sang 'Home, Sweet Home,' after dinner the other day, because she said she was sure we should like to hear it, and she sang it most delightfully." The love of that song, by all Anglo-Saxons, shows the identity of feeling which springs from an identity of source.